

Steve Ford: That Make a...

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Questionably Certified U.S. Parts Fly Ground NATO, Royal Copters

By Bill Richards

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (WP).—A report that U.S. helicopter parts were sold to foreign helicopter fleets, a cable industry informant said here. The parts, among other things, were sold to NATO anti-submarine and personal transport helicopters of state such as in England, the Shah and Egyptian President

Amr Sedat, the informant said. Some of the parts have also been sold in the United States to civilian helicopter fleets, the informant said. The parts were sold with forged identification documents in identifying them as top-quality, hand-made components, the source added.

Foreign Minister

Motion of Botha Indicates South African Interest in U.S.

By Robin Wright

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 13 (WP).—The selection of South Africa's ambassador to the United States, Robert Botha, to be foreign minister, is seen here as an indication of this country's interest in

heating ties with the United States. Politically moderate 44-year-old ambassador will replace retiring Minister Hilgart Müller, who is known to have wanted to be for more than a year. The move will be made "within a month," Prime Minister John Vorster said Friday afternoon.

Mr. Botha, who also serves as United Nations ambassador, has been the key link between South Africa and the United States during the Anglo-American settlement effort in Rhodesia.

Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was able to talk Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith into an initial agreement to majority rule only with the assistance of South African pressure. Mr. Botha did much of the legwork in arranging the South African involvement and the two Vorster-Kissinger summit talks that led to the Smith surrender.

Mr. Botha has worked hard during his two years as ambassador to improve relations and seek support from the United States, often seeking meetings with Mr. Kissinger. He has also been seen in the White House, one just a few days before Mr. Vance was sworn in.

Mr. Botha is also considered to be one of those pushing for more rapid change in South Africa, realizing the outside world has become increasingly critical of his country's race policies.

He has actively backed detents with black Africa, explaining in an interview with Africa magazine in December, 1974: "Being an African state ourselves, our destiny lies in Africa and we are aware of the need to come to an understanding with Africa, not with the black African living in South Africa."

"Change is inherent, I say to you change is inherent in what we do and want to do. We acknowledge that change will come. And I say to you, my government will work toward change. No question about it. We feel it is in our own interests. Certainly it's in the interest of everyone in Africa that we should come to an understanding."

Mr. Botha is perhaps best known for his fiery speech at the UN Security Council in October, 1974, during which he attacked South Africa's apartheid laws and practices and unsavory and reprehensible incidents between blacks and whites did occur.

"In a three-stage effort aimed at preventing the expansion of South Africa from the UN, he tried to explain: 'We have not waged war against black Africa or against anyone. We were, in fact, the first African nation to conduct a freedom struggle against our government. Being an African country, we understand African aspirations. We have stolen land from nobody. We have conquered no people. We threaten no one. We have absolutely no designs of aggression.'"

However, two weeks later, this (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

and investigations are under way here and in Britain. If the charges are accurate, officials say, they could cause the grounding of hundreds of European military helicopters. Correcting the problem could cost as much as \$100 million, experts say.

In extensive interviews recently, the informant repeated his story to The Washington Post. The Post also interviewed other officials familiar with all or part of the alleged scheme and they confirmed the informant's story. Two of the informants expressed fears for their personal safety because of the story and all requested anonymity.

Forged Numbers
According to the allegations, company names or federally issued identification numbers have been forged on the parts indicating they came from—and met the standards of—the Bell Helicopter Co., or the Sikorsky Aircraft Division of United Aircraft Corp. Actually, neither company made or inspected the parts, which were manufactured by other firms working without critical processing specifications, according to the allegations.

The parts were given what appeared to be Federal Aviation Administration airworthiness certification. However, the certifications came from several FAA-licensed helicopter repair stations not equipped to give full inspections nor authorized to issue the certifications.

Officials at one such station admitted to The Washington Post that they were not in a position to vouch for the parts' airworthiness, even though they issued the certifications.

Misleading certification also was supplied by Bell-licensed inspection stations in southern California. The stations were licensed by Bell to install pretested Bell parts, but they were not equipped to do sophisticated testing on their own to prove the parts could meet Bell stress, metal-fatigue or heat-testing requirements. Nor were the certifications authorized by Bell, according to a Bell official.

Destinations
The suspect parts have allegedly ended up in at least 600 helicopters in the military fleets of Britain, West Germany, France, Belgium, Norway, Australia, Egypt, Qatar and Pakistan, and they may have been sold to the military helicopter fleets of Iran and the Netherlands.

A Bell official and a British military official in Washington said that if the charges are accurate they could require the grounding of virtually all of Britain's military helicopter fleet.

British and West German helicopters play a major role in NATO anti-submarine warfare defenses, according to U.S. Defense Department officials.

The parts allegedly have also been installed on the personal helicopters of Queen Elizabeth II of Britain and President Sadat and on a military helicopter owned by the Shah of Iran, according to the allegations.

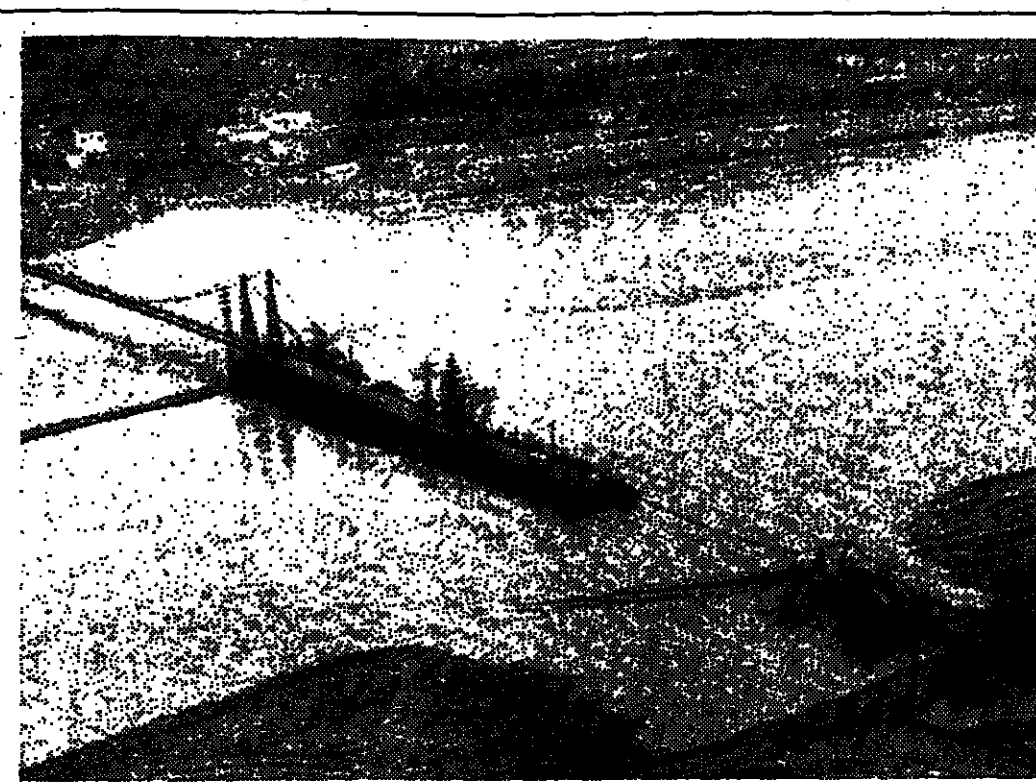
In addition, the parts may also have been installed on civilian helicopters in southern California, industry officials here said.

A large California helicopter parts supplier confirmed that his company purchased some of the parts and said he believed they were resold to operators of civilian helicopter fleets on the West Coast.

Investigators for both Bell and Sikorsky have been working for more than a week on the charges. They said it could take some time to determine if the allegations are correct.

"If they are correct, I would say these parts would have to be looked on as bogus and unsatisfactory," a senior Bell official said. "You can either ground the helicopter and find the parts or take a chance. If it happened in this country, I think the helicopters would be grounded."

The FAA began its own investigation into the charges after The (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Remains of the bridge between Chavannay and Saint-Alban-du-Rhône.

French, British Flooding Causes Problems

PARIS, Feb. 13 (UPI).—Police tonight banned traffic from the expressway along the Left Bank of the Seine as continuing heavy rain brought the risk of flooding.

It was the second consecutive night that the expressway was closed. River waters are lapping just a few centimeters below the expressway.

In Lorraine, vast tracts of farm land were under water.

In Lyons, a road running along the Rhone was flooded, as were all the city's port installations and several low-lying suburbs.

Weathermen said that the floods were caused by rainfall in the last week and by mild weather that has prematurely melted snow in the mountains. The floods swept away a large section of a bridge on the

Rhone River, between Chavannay and Saint-Alban-du-Rhône.

British Roads Disrupted

LONDON, Feb. 13 (AP).—Housewives in Llandudno, in North Wales, are getting their milk by life raft as roads across Britain look on the appearance of lakes—and showers continued this weekend.

The deluge is in sharp contrast with the long drought that almost paralyzed Britain in the summer.

The worst dry spell in British history broke in September and ever since the heavens have opened up with a vengeance. The Meteorological Office reported record rainfall last fall, and January and February have continued extremely wet. The 19 1/2 inches of rain that fell in England and Wales from

September to December was almost 50 per cent above normal. For the last few days, torrential rain has brought the worst flooding in Llandudno's history. A lifeboat was called out Friday to ferry persons out off by five feet of flood water.

The Royal Automobile Club said yesterday that roads were "just like lakes" in vast areas stretching from Wales to the marshlands of East Anglia.

In Scotland, heavy snow made many roads impassable. Elsewhere, there were mudslides, train derailments and rivers overflowing their banks.

In the Midlands, a British Broadcasting Corp. radio reporter fell into a six-foot-deep flooded ditch and was rescued by a policeman he was about to interview. The policeman had been rescuing drivers from the ditch.

Normalising Relations May Be Discussed

Carter Will Send Delegation to Vietnam

By James T. Wooten

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (UPI).—President Carter has signaled his intention to establish normal diplomatic relations with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam by announcing plans to send a U.S. delegation there to discuss missing military personnel and a wide range of other bilateral issues.

He offered no timetable and named no emissaries, but made it clear Friday that the agenda he seeks would go beyond the question of the 2,500 Americans still listed as missing or presumed dead.

There was no immediate reaction from the Vietnamese, but White House and State Department spokesmen suggested the proposal would be acceptable to Hanoi.

Mr. Carter's plans were disclosed in an aide's report on the President's meeting with officers of the National League of Families of the Missing in Vietnam. Mr. Carter, according to Jerry Schacter, a National Security Council spokesman, reiterated his campaign promise that his administration would pursue direct negotiations with the Vietnamese to resolve the issue of the missing soldiers.

Asked if diplomatic recognition for Vietnam was raised in the Oval Office meeting, Mr. Schacter, an assistant to Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser, answered, "When the delegation goes to Vietnam, it will consider a whole range of outstanding issues."

Obstacles to ties
Previous attempts to move toward normal relations have been stymied by U.S. insistence that all missing personnel must first

be accounted for and Vietnamese demands that the United States provide funds for reconstruction of their country.

The Vietnamese have said they have already provided as full and as thorough an accounting of the missing Americans as possible, while the United States has steadfastly declined to consider financial aid.

In November, Vietnam's bid for membership in the United Nations was vetoed by the United States on the grounds that Hanoi has refused to give a satisfactory accounting and was attempting to "play upon the deep anguish and the uncertainty of the families of these men in order to obtain economic and political advantage."

The Vietnamese called the veto a "maneuver," insisting they were doing their best to cooperate and called on the United States to fulfill its commitment under the 1973 Paris cease-fire agreement to assist Vietnam in reconstruction.

A special House committee concluded in December, after a lengthy study, that no Americans were still imprisoned in Vietnam. Moreover, the committee reported that there was no evidence that any of the missing were still alive.

Despite its veto at the UN, the United States did not oppose a \$36-million loan to Vietnam by the International Monetary Fund last month or a more recent study

by the World Bank of Vietnam's economic needs.

As a candidate, Mr. Carter promised to deal directly with the Vietnamese on the question of the missing and spoke of eventually establishing diplomatic relations.

Earl Hooper, chairman of the board of the National League of Families and a participant in Friday's meeting with the President, said afterward that Mr. Carter had reiterated that pledge.

But Mr. Schacter said Mr. Hooper was mistaken in his recollection that the President had indicated that negotiations begun by President Gerald Ford in Paris in November would now resume.

Instead, he said the President had specifically declared his intention to send a U.S. delegation to Vietnam—not Paris. Such a mission would presumably be headed by a high official, perhaps Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. There are indications that Mr. Carter has already selected the members of the delegation.

There were rumors that Averell Harriman, a former ambassador to the Soviet Union and a foreign-policy adviser to Mr. Carter during his campaign, might head the delegation. But Mr. Harriman said they were untrue.

The President, according to Mr. Schacter, also said he would continue the present momentum on any review of the status of Americans listed as missing except when requested by next of kin.

According to statistics, there are approximately 750 Americans still listed as missing, with 1,800 others, including about 40 civilians, presumed dead whose bodies have not been recovered.

Arab Powers Put Curb in Lebanon On Palestinians

By Stuart Auerbach

BEIRUT, Feb. 13 (WP).—The Arab powers yesterday imposed strict curbs on Palestinian political and military activities in Lebanon as part of their effort to bring a tamed Palestinian force to the Middle East peace talks in Geneva.

The rules take away the Palestinians' last remaining bastion where they have freedom of action.

Since they were thrown out of Jordan six years ago, Beirut has become the heart of the Palestinian movement. But the regulations agreed on yesterday by the four-power committee named by the Arab nations to supervise the peace in Lebanon would end the Palestinians' right to keep arms in their camps, restrict their guerrilla presence to a still unspecified area near the Israeli border and make them financially liable for any damage suffered by the Lebanese from Israeli raids mounted in retaliation against Palestinian activities.

(Syrian troops of the Arab peace-keeping force began to change positions in southern Lebanon, reporters from the area said today, but it was unclear whether they were evacuating the region, UPI reported.)

[A reporter based in Sidon, 30 miles south of Beirut, said: "The Arab deterrent troops were seen moving [north] along the Nabatieh-Jezzine road, but... others who may have been a relief force were also reported moving south."]

Rabin Reports Shift
[In Jerusalem, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin told his Cabinet today that Syrian troops had begun moving northward from the Israeli border in Lebanon but the redeployment would not be completed until after U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance arrived in the Middle East. AP reported a Cabinet communiqué has having said.]

[Defense Minister Shimon Peres said the pullback of Syrian forces from the Lebanese town of Nabatieh was easing tension in southern Lebanon, the communiqué said.]

Under the new rules, the freedom of speech of Palestinian leaders in Lebanon will be curbed and as a further blow to their prestige in the Arab world, Palestinian leaders will be forbidden to have more than two bodyguards. The process of bringing the Palestinians to heel in their camps around Beirut has already begun, said Egyptian Ambassador Ahmed Lutfi Mitravali, a member of the four-power committee along with representatives of Syria, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. Lebanese President Elias Sarkis heads the committee.

As a further restriction on Palestinian guerrilla activities, the rules limit the number of Palestinian leaders who can travel from Beirut to their armed bases to five. These Palestinians will need special passes.

Refugee Figure
The number of Palestinian refugees allowed in the country is restricted to 200,000, about 150,000 less than are currently living in Lebanon. The 200,000 figure is the number of Palestinian refugees registered with the United Nations in 1969.

Palestinian propaganda activities here will also be greatly limited. Their radio stations will be banned and their publications will be subject to Lebanese press laws, which include paying a \$250,000 franchise tax.

Palestinian officials are forbidden from taking part in any Lebanese political activities or from supporting any Lebanese political group. In addition, Palestinian rallies, demonstrations, speeches and statements must be approved by the Lebanese authorities 24 hours before they are issued or take place.

Clashes between Palestinians and Syrian troops of the peace-keeping force in the camps Thursday and Friday signaled (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

PLO Question Still Blocking Geneva Talks

Waldheim Returns
From Nine-Day Tour

By Henry Janner

CAIRO, Feb. 13 (NYT).—UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim left the Middle East yesterday after a nine-day tour during which Israel and its Arab opponents spelled out diametrically opposed positions on the key issue of Palestinian participation in a Geneva peace conference.

The Arabs insisted that the Palestine Liberation Organization be invited to the conference as a fully authorized participant, UN sources said. Some of the Arab leaders termed this a "bottom position," and raised the possibility that, once invited, the Palestinians might refuse to attend, leaving it to Arab governments to negotiate for them, the sources said.

Israel was understood to have rejected all forms of PLO involvement in the Geneva conference as an independent delegation, as part of a single Arab delegation, as an invited participant who would not attend or as a participant who would join the conference at a later stage.

Stark Position
The statements thus appeared even more stark than in the past. Mr. Waldheim conceded here that the Geneva conference was not in sight in the immediate future but added that he still thought "it will take place within the next few months."

[In Geneva today, Mr. Waldheim ruled out resumption of the talks before the end of March at least but said his trip had been "most helpful," UPI reported.]

[A number of questions have been opened and positions have been clarified but we need a few new ideas to overcome procedural difficulties," Mr. Waldheim said at Geneva airport.]

Mr. Waldheim acknowledged the PLO question remains the main stumbling block to a resumption of the talks.

[I don't know whether the PLO will change its stand and recognize the existence of Israel but in general I found the situation was more flexible on both the PLO and the Arab sides," Mr. Waldheim said.]

Officials predicted that U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who will start a similar tour of the area Tuesday, will be given the same Arab views that Mr. Waldheim has heard.

Mr. Waldheim will have to make a report on this statement to the Security Council by next month, under a resolution adopted by the General Assembly in December.

Acrimony Expected
The outlook now is for an acrimonious Security Council debate some time after March, followed by another Waldheim trip to the Middle East either before or after the Israeli election in May.

Optimists among foreign diplo- (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



RUNWAY NEWS CONFERENCE—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim (right) with UN aides at the Nicosia airport.

Waldheim Finds 'Breakthrough' on Cyprus

By Steven V. Roberts

NICOSIA, Feb. 13 (NYT).—The decision to resume the talks on the political future of Cyprus was described today as a "real breakthrough" by United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim. But Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot leaders made it clear that they remain far apart on key issues and that any settlement would require long and difficult bargaining.

The resumption of the talks, which have been stalled for a year, was announced late last night after a four-hour meeting between Archbishop Makarios, the President of Cyprus and the leader of the ethnic Greek community, and Hauf Denkias, the

leader of the ethnic Turkish community. Mr. Waldheim, who conducted the session, said today that both sides now seem ready "to discuss substance" and "to make concessions" after a long period of rigidity.

Last night, the two leaders agreed on a set of principles that would provide a framework for the talks, which are scheduled to resume in Vienna at the end of next month. The key guideline is that talks should aim toward creation of a federal state composed of two separate communities and this represents a serious concession by the Greek Cypriots.

In exchange, the Turks have agreed that the central government would have enough powers

to "insure the unity" of the state, the archbishop said. The Greek-Cypriots have long worried that a federal state would really be a disguised form of partition and the guidelines have still not settled a basic disagreement.

Largely Independent
The Turkish Cypriots, only 18 per cent of the population, want to be largely independent of Greek-Cypriot control. The Greek Cypriots, who comprise 80 per cent of the population, still feel that they have the right to run the island. It is not yet clear what form of governmental system might be devised to satisfy both demands.

Turkish troops now control close to 40 per cent of the island (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Russia Defends Anti-Dissent Drive, Sees Western Assault on Détente

By David K. Shipler

MOSCOW, Feb. 13 (AP)—The Soviet Union yesterday issued a defense of its current campaign against dissidents, denouncing them as pawns in a coordinated Western assault on détente and socialism.

The arguments, contained in a lengthy editorial in the Communist party newspaper Pravda, formed the most comprehensive response to date to the Carter administration's criticisms of alleged Soviet human-rights violations. Even without mentioning President Carter by name and even with only one fleeting glance at the State Department, the

editorial, seemed to convey a sense of growing annoyance at the continued debate on the issue. "These outspoken enemies of socialism," Pravda said of the dissidents, "are just a handful of individuals who do not represent anyone or anything and they are far from the Soviet people. What is more, they exist only because they are supported, paid and praised by the West."

In the last 11 days, Soviet authorities have arrested three prominent dissidents: Yuri Orlov, a physicist who heads a Moscow group monitoring Soviet compliance with the 1975 Helsinki accords; Mikolaj Rutenko, a poet who has a similar group in Kiev; and Alexander Ginzburg, who has distributed money from exiled writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn to the families of political prisoners here. Soviet authorities have provoked rebukes by the State Department and expressions of concern by Mr. Carter.

'Heap of Renegades'

Pravda provided a partial outline of the reasons for the crackdown. "It goes without saying that the little heap of renegades," it said, "does not present a danger to the Soviet system."

"But the very fact of their existence shows the need for vigilance of the morals and propensities of the old society have not been completely erased from our life, that individual Soviet citizens still take the bait of bourgeois propaganda, allow themselves to be dazzled by the tinsel of the bourgeois way of life and to be deceived by fables of the 'rights and freedoms' of people in the capitalist world."

"And therefore," Pravda continued, "it is necessary as never before to display high political vigilance, to give a timely and efficient rebuff to bourgeois propaganda."

The paper contended that the Western supporters of dissent were engaged in "a carefully planned and coordinated act of sabotage" against the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries.

Concern Is Expressed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—After some initial indecision, the Carter administration has moved on two fronts to express concern over the arrest in Moscow of Mr. Orlov.

Senior State Department officials said Friday that the U.S. delegate to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, Alard Lowenstein, was instructed to propose an investigation by the commission into the arrest on Thursday of Mr. Orlov and to state U.S. concern.

The Human Rights Commission is holding its 33d annual session in Geneva.

Secondly, the State Department took steps to inform the Soviet Embassy on Friday that the Carter administration viewed the arrest of Mr. Orlov with the same concern it felt about the arrest of Mr. Ginzburg.

The State Department, however, did not make any public comment about Mr. Orlov's arrest in its regular news conference Friday because of a decision by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance that continued public statements to the press would lose their force.

There was some concern at the State Department that the failure to speak out publicly at the news conference on Mr. Orlov's behalf might suggest a lessening of the administration's commitment to human rights. But an official said the administration "simply cannot be expected to issue a statement every time some poor guy is arrested somewhere in the world."

Mr. Hoffman said he was refused permission to telephone the U.S. Embassies in Prague or Vienna.

He said he spent the night on a chair in an unheated room at the border station and this morning carried his suitcase, type writer and a flight bag to the nearest Austrian customs post.

VIENNA, Feb. 13 (AP)—A high-ranking Soviet delegation yesterday left Prague after what was seen as a fact-finding mission about the Charter 77 human rights movement and other political developments.

Washington Post requested information about unauthorized airworthiness certifications issued for the parts by FAA-licensed repair shops in California. Copies of the certifications and other documents relating to the allegations were made available by sources to The Post.

The allegations center on Aviation Sales Corp., a New York City company that manufactures and supplies helicopter parts here and abroad.

According to a number of sources, the alleged scheme followed this pattern:

Westland Helicopters, Ltd., a British firm located in Yeovil, England, builds helicopters under license from Bell and Sikorsky and sells spare parts for Bell and Sikorsky helicopters.

Westland received orders for Bell or Sikorsky helicopter parts from the British Ministry of Defense or from other European military fleets it supplies. In turn, it ordered the parts from Aviation Sales, and the U.S. company relayed the order to its California subsidiary known as Hyform Manufacturing Corp.

According to the allegations, Hyform then placed the orders with independent manufacturers, who were not told the parts were to be sold as Bell or Sikorsky material. The independent manufacturers worked from technical drawings supplied by Hyform that did not contain the necessary information on heat treatments and stress testing.

According to high Bell and Sikorsky officials, neither company has granted Hyform the permission or the information necessary to have parts made to their specifications.



Lillian Carter places a wreath at the residence of Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed in New Delhi.

Lillian Carter, in India, Meets Mrs. Gandhi

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13 (AP)—President Carter's 76-year-old mother, returning to the land where she served as the U.S. Peace Corps' oldest volunteer a decade ago, capped a strenuous day of diplomatic activity today with a warm meeting with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Mrs. Carter and her 36-year-old grandson Chip, here for the funeral of Indian President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, met the Prime Minister and her family at her residence for 45 minutes.

Both women emerged beaming from what Mrs. Carter called "a very lovely social meeting."

"I am deeply touched that Mrs. Carter should have come to India and brought her grandson," Mrs. Gandhi told U.S. reporters as she saw off the President's mother. "We were very happy Mr. Carter was elected President. An American woman had written me a letter prophesying that she would win and so I was forewarned."

Mrs. Carter arrived in a special U.S. Air Force plane at 4 a.m. after a 32-hour flight. She placed

a wreath on Mr. Ahmed's bier later in the morning, called on Foreign Minister Y. B. Chavan and witnessed Mr. Ahmed's burial in the late afternoon. Mrs. Carter then went to the residence of the 56-year-old Prime Minister.

The warmth of their meeting was in sharp contrast to the tone of remarks Mrs. Carter voiced about Mrs. Gandhi four months ago.

In an interview published in the October issue of Ms. magazine, Mrs. Carter was quoted as saying, "Mrs. Gandhi, herself, cares nothing for the poor. She's just a politician. The things we send them never get to the poor. They're divided among the big shots in the government."

The remarks were made before Mrs. Gandhi took steps to ease the state of emergency she had imposed on India, including the release of many political prisoners, lifting of press censorship and scheduling of the parliamentary elections.

Yesterday President Carter praised these "very good moves" toward "democratization."

Major Union Balks at U.K. Pay Restraints

LONDON, Feb. 13 (Reuters)—A major union executive voted overwhelmingly today to resist further pay curbs as pressure mounted among the country's skilled work force for a return to unrestricted wage bargaining.

Skilled workers say the government's two-year-old wage restraint policy has eroded their pay differentials in favor of unskilled workers. Last week, the groups of car workers said they would oppose further restrictions on bargaining for better pay.

Today, Clive Jenkins, head of the 400,000-member white-collar union, the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, led his members in a new revolt against the policy. He said they felt "enough is enough."

An ASTMS executive meeting voted 23-1 in favor of pressing for an end to the present pay curbs and called for a special meeting of the Trades Union Congress to discuss the position.

Mr. Jenkins told reporters he was now urging his members to prepare claims for the end of the current pay agreement this summer.

Bargaining Under Way

Bargaining between union leaders and the Labor government to reach a voluntary wage agreement for a third year has already begun.

Some union sections have called for the so-called "social contract" to be scrapped completely. But the leadership of most unions has so far remained loyal to the government argument that another year of restrictions is vital to the anti-inflation battle.

Economists warn that a return to wage bargaining by unions could provoke a wages war and a new surge of inflation.

Industry Minister Eric Varley told a crowd of British Leyland car workers Friday that, although the government wanted an or-

derly return to what is called free collective bargaining, "nobody wants to get back to conflict money."

Mr. Varley, who pleaded for higher productivity and exports, was greeted with roars of "no more restrictions on pay."

Ford car workers last week issued a statement saying the unions "must not be misled into another round of maneuvering to impose unacceptable policies on the workers."

Spreading Revolt

Car workers form an important part of the biggest union in the country, the Transport and General Workers Union, where revolt against further wage restraint is spreading.

Meanwhile, a book by a former

side of Sir Harold Wilson alleged today that the British Treasury tried to reverse Labor government policy in June 1976, by manufacturing a spurious crisis.

"Politics of Power," by Joe Haines, who was press secretary and speech writer of the former prime minister, said the Treasury created the crisis in an attempt to panic the Cabinet into introducing a statutory incomes policy.

"Had they succeeded in the attempt, it would have been a civilian coup against the government," Mr. Haines said. "In fact the government did not introduce a statutory incomes policy but negotiated the voluntary pay restraint."

A Treasury spokesman refused to comment on the report.

Promotion of Botha Indicates South African Interest in U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

General Assembly resolved, by a vote of 81 to 22, with 19 abstentions, to suspend South Africa from that session, and Mr. Botha was recalled to South Africa for consultation.

Employed by the Foreign Ministry since the age of 21, Mr. Botha is considered by many to be South Africa's most effective diplomat. He has held post office jobs in the South, African legations in Sweden, West Germany, the United States and at eight UN sessions.

He also argued South Africa's case for administrative rights over South-West Africa (Namibia) at the International Court of Justice in 1970-71.

Meeting With Vance

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—Mr. Botha said Mr. Vance yesterday that a negotiated settlement remains possible for Rhodesia.

"The only alternative is war and conflict and bloodshed," Mr. Botha said after the 76-minute session at the State Department.

Mr. Botha gave Mr. Vance a report from Mr. Vorster on his meeting Wednesday in Cape Town with Mr. Smith.

"The gist of it," Mr. Botha said, "is that we believe there are possibilities which might lead to a negotiated settlement."

Mr. Botha said his hopes for a peaceful settlement had been reinforced by his meeting with Mr. Vance. A negotiated settlement, he said, is possible "as long as doors remain open and as long as the various parties still talk to one another."

The ambassador said a visit by Mr. Vance to southern Africa "depends on the possibilities that perhaps in the meantime can be achieved." However, he said he did not discuss such a trip with Mr. Vance.

Mr. Botha said he was not certified to Bell dimensional drawings supplied by Hyform and because they carried Bell identification numbers. He said he rejected many of the parts because they did not even meet the dimensional specifications.

Cycle Completed

According to sources, another Bell station here has until recently been certifying parts going to Westland. Last year, sources said,

Farmers Wanted 7.4%

EEC Proposes a 3% Increase in Prices of Farm Products

BRUSSELS, Feb. 13 (Reuters)

The Commission of the European Economic Community proposed today a 3 per cent increase in agricultural products during the next year.

Agricultural commissioner Flau Olaf Gundelach called for an average 2 per cent rise in the prices guaranteed to farmers in the next agricultural year beginning April 1.

The farmers, through their lobby organization Copa, had called for a 7.4 per cent rise. Mr. Gundelach said the EEC figure would increase "barely" prices on a community-wide basis by only 1.5 per cent.

He said the proposals would raise the overall cost of living in community countries by only 0.3 per cent.

Mr. Gundelach said that most of the proposed price increases for individual commodities would not come into effect until September 1 of next year.

For the main foodstuffs, the Commission proposes price increases of 1 per cent for durum (hard) wheat, 3 per cent for ordinary wheat, milk, beef and veal and 4 per cent for pork, lamb and bacon.

The increases are based on the prices guaranteed to farmers by the Community. In many cases, such as for grain, they would have no immediate effect because actual market prices are above the guaranteed price.

On the likelihood of the nine EEC governments accepting the package, Mr. Gundelach said, "We are trying to be politically realistic."

In Bonn, the West German farmers' association described the commission proposals as "totally unacceptable."

A spokesman said his organization would appeal to the West German government to press for further increases in farm prices for 1977-78.

"It is certain that we will remain tough this time," he added. The association has more than 900,000 members.

As part of its package, the Commission proposes reducing the cost of the EEC budget of agriculture by changing the rate of the so-called "green currencies" used to calculate farm prices.

The Commission wants an 8 per cent devaluation of the British pound at the start of the new season, usually April 1, for all products except milk, which would be done in two cuts of 4 per cent on April 1 and Sept. 16.

Although the farm lobby wants a cut in the green pound, which would increase British farmers' income, the Labor government has consistently refused to devalue saying this would raise food prices for consumers and endanger its social contract with the trade unions.

The commission package recommends that the great currencies of Ireland, France and Italy be devalued by 3 per cent.

3 Cypriots Charged in U.S. Envoy's Death

NICOSIA, Feb. 13 (UPI)—Three Greek Cypriots have been formally charged with the killing of U.S. Ambassador Rodger Davies on Aug. 19, 1974.

They are Ionnis Krimizis, 36, a policeman; Lefteris Savvas, 36, a policeman; and Neophytos Lefteris, 30, an auto mechanic.

The three, together with three other Greek Cypriots, were also charged with taking part in riots outside the embassy the day of the killing, causing malicious damage to embassy buildings and carrying weapons and explosives.

Clark Clifford, President Carter's special envoy, will start a tour this week of Athens, Ankara and Nicotia to explore the possibilities of a Washington deal to end the Cyprus crisis.

Mr. Denktash has been on the mission as untimely and unnecessary.

Still, it was a momentous day for this Mediterranean island. When the two small jets carrying Mr. Waldheim's party to Geneva took off this morning, it marked the first time that Nicotia International Airport had been used since the fighting of July, 1974.

Big Mark-Ups

According to the sources, the alleged scheme allowed Aviation Sales an enormous mark-up on the parts it sent to Westland. A part that cost Aviation Sales \$1 to have manufactured by a non-authorized source could be sold as a certified Bell or Sikorsky part for up to \$75, the sources said.

The types of parts involved in the schemes ranged from tiny metal pins and bearings to whole landing gear assemblies, the sources said. A source familiar with the operation estimated that during the last three years between \$30 million and \$40 million in parts for Bell or Sikorsky parts were shipped by Aviation Sales to Westland.

When some employees of Hyform did raise objections, they were overruled by Aviation Sales board chairman Jack Doudorin. "One of Doudorin's favorite sayings when someone raised objections about the inspection process was 'No one ever inspects 100 per cent or there wouldn't be any planes that fall from the sky,'" sources said.

Aviation Sales declined to comment on any aspect of the allegations, including written questions submitted by The Post. The company referred The Post to Richard Maystead, executive vice-president of Hyform.

"The questions referred solely to ourselves and a customer. We do not see that the information requested is a concern of your newspaper," Mr. Maystead replied in writing. "Under the circumstances, we can see no reason to grant your request for an interview."

Dresden Raid Recalled

BERLIN, Feb. 13 (Reuters)—The East German city of Dresden today commemorated the World War II Allied bomber raid here that killed at least 35,000 persons and damaged a historic city center to rubble.

Palestinians Restricted

(Continued from Page 1)

the beginning of the process of restricting guerrilla activities.

Sources reported yesterday that the Syrians had arrested at least 60 members of extremist Palestinian groups—those who oppose any settlement that allows for the continued existence of Israel. In addition, the Syrians reportedly collected truckloads of arms and ammunition from the Palestinian camps.

"The next week will be the week of raids," said Saudi Arabian Ambassador Ali Shaer.

Palestinian sources here remained quiet on the moves to curb their freedoms. Yasser Arafat, the head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, was in Cairo yesterday talking with Egyptian officials and his feelings about the restrictions remained in doubt. Some sources here said he was appealing to Arab leaders to change their minds, while other sources said he secretly favors the curbs.

A U.S. Journalist Reports Prague Took Notebooks

VIENNA, Feb. 13 (Reuters)—A New York Times correspondent said today that Czechoslovak police ordered him off a Vienna-bound train held him incommunicado for two hours and confiscated notebooks and documents.

Paul Hoffman, Vienna correspondent for The Times, said he was taken off the train last night at Ceske Velence and eventually had to walk three kilometers into Austria, carrying heavy luggage.

Returning to Austria after a week-long visit to Prague, he said Czechoslovak customs men were alarmed when they found a statement in his luggage containing views attributed to Alexander Dubcek, the former Czechoslovak reform leader.

Mr. Hoffman said he was refused permission to telephone the U.S. Embassies in Prague or Vienna.

He said he spent the night on a chair in an unheated room at the border station and this morning carried his suitcase, type writer and a flight bag to the nearest Austrian customs post.

Syria, Egypt and Sudan Postpone Conference

KHARTOUM, the Sudan, Feb. 13 (AP)—The leaders of Syria, Egypt and the Sudan have postponed until late this month a meeting here on economic and political matters, it was announced here.

The conference was first planned for early this month, then postponed until mid-February after riots in Egypt last month. The second delay was attributed to the because King Khalid of Saudi Arabia, with whom the conferees want to meet after their Khartoum session, is ailing.

Soviet Delegation

VIENNA, Feb. 13 (AP)—A high-ranking Soviet delegation yesterday left Prague after what was seen as a fact-finding mission about the Charter 77 human rights movement and other political developments.

Washington Post requested information about unauthorized airworthiness certifications issued for the parts by FAA-licensed repair shops in California. Copies of the certifications and other documents relating to the allegations were made available by sources to The Post.

The allegations center on Aviation Sales Corp., a New York City company that manufactures and supplies helicopter parts here and abroad.

According to a number of sources, the alleged scheme followed this pattern:

Westland Helicopters, Ltd., a British firm located in Yeovil, England, builds helicopters under license from Bell and Sikorsky and sells spare parts for Bell and Sikorsky helicopters.

Westland received orders for Bell or Sikorsky helicopter parts from the British Ministry of Defense or from other European military fleets it supplies. In turn, it ordered the parts from Aviation Sales, and the U.S. company relayed the order to its California subsidiary known as Hyform Manufacturing Corp.

According to the allegations, Hyform then placed the orders with independent manufacturers, who were not told the parts were to be sold as Bell or Sikorsky material. The independent manufacturers worked from technical drawings supplied by Hyform that did not contain the necessary information on heat treatments and stress testing.

According to high Bell and Sikorsky officials, neither company has granted Hyform the permission or the information necessary to have parts made to their specifications.

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Fraud Alleged By Challenger In Union Vote

Sadlowski Contests Steel Workers Ballot

By Lee Dembart

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (NYT).—Ed Sadlowski is charging fraud and refusing to concede the loss of the presidency of the United Steel Workers union although unofficial totals show him trailing by a seemingly insurmountable margin.

"Some members of our staff are absolutely convinced that the election was stolen," said a Sadlowski spokesman, George Bogdanich. "We are investigating whether we have enough evidence to mount a successful challenge."

Clayton McBride, who apparently has been elected president of the union, said Mr. Sadlowski "has been irresponsible and almost irrational during this campaign, so I don't expect anything different."

The last unofficial vote total released by Mr. McBride's headquarters showed Mr. McBride with 324,531 votes to 288,152 for Mr. Sadlowski, based on reports from 4,772 locals, more than 90 per cent of the union's 5,301.

Canada Tally

Making up the plurality of 86,379 votes was a margin of 48,349 in the United States and 38,030 in Canada, Mr. McBride's headquarters said, deciding Mr. Sadlowski's charge that the election had been stolen in Canada.

Mr. Sadlowski met with his lawyers and adviser, Joseph Rauh, in Washington on Friday. Another meeting of key Sadlowski supporters, including Mr. Rauh, is scheduled for Tuesday, when a decision may be reached on whether to proceed with a challenge.

Either side has until Friday to file a challenge with the union and the Department of Labor, which monitored parts of the election proceedings and is to monitor the official tallying of the results, scheduled to be sent

U.S. Median Age Rose to 29 in '76

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP).—The median age of the U.S. population rose to 29 last year, the Census Bureau has said, reflecting the aging of the "baby-boom" generation and the steadily declining birth rate.

In 1975, the median age was 28.8 and 27.9 in 1970. But last year's figure was still lower than the 28.5 median age for 1960.

The total U.S. population last year was 215.1 million. The 18-to-35 age group accounted for 69.2 million, or 32 per cent of the total population. That compared to 49.6 million, or 24.3 per cent, in 1970.

Sen. Baker Expresses Doubt About Warnke Confirmation

By Lee Lescaze

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (WP).—Senate Minority Leader Howard Baker, R-Tenn., said he has serious doubts about confirming Paul Warnke as strategic arms negotiator, and Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., announced that his Armed Services Committee will hear testimony by Mr. Warnke.

However, supporters of Mr. Warnke's nomination to head the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency as well as negotiate with the Soviet Union said they believe the trend is running in their favor.

"It looks increasingly good to me," Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., said Friday. Sen. Cranston has been counting votes for the pro-Warnke forces.

Asked if Mr. Warnke would be confirmed by a two-thirds vote, Sen. Cranston said: "That's the objective and I think we've got a good crack at it."

The Senate must approve any strategic arms treaty by a two-thirds vote. Some senators believe it would anger well for a future agreement with the Soviet Union if Mr. Warnke could negotiate after receiving the support of two-thirds of the Senate.

"I think he's been damaged by

Driver Blames Visibility in Train Crash in Chicago

CHICAGO, Feb. 13 (UPI).—An elevated train, motorman says poor visibility from his cab and the failure of the safety system to work caused the Feb. 4 accident that killed 11 persons and injured nearly 300, his lawyer said yesterday.

Sherwood Levin, attorney for Chicago Transit Authority motorman Stephen Martin, 38, said he asked Mr. Martin if he had been under the influence of marijuana, alcohol or chemicals before the accident occurred. Mr. Levin said, "He denies all three."

Police found four marijuana cigarettes in a leather bag belonging to Mr. Martin the night of the crash. National Transportation Safety Board investigators said they want to question Mr. Martin about it.

Mr. Martin is hospitalized with a broken pelvis and internal injuries. His train hit the rear of another on a turn, sending two cars crashing to the street 20 feet below.



Lloyd McBride.

by the locals to Pittsburgh by Friday.

Mr. Bogdanich said that members of the staff were "out in the field" in Ohio, the South and Canada, looking into what they considered suspicious vote totals in many locals "like 134 to 0 and 200 to 2."

He said that Mr. Sadlowski's side had mustered fewer than 2,000 observers to cover the entire union, and the lopsided totals occurred where Mr. Sadlowski did not have observers, in places such as Houston; Montreal; Indianapolis; Canton, Ohio; Steubenville, Ohio; Birmingham, Ala.; and Knoxville, Tenn.

S.-W. Africa Parley Put Off Until March

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, Feb. 13 (AP).—The Multiracial Constitutional Conference on the future of South-West Africa (Namibia) has adjourned until March 1 without producing a constitution for an interim government leading to independence.

Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Constitutional Working Committee, said there has been grave disagreement on crucial matters at the conference but there was no danger of the talks collapsing.

U.S. Women Learning Assertiveness at School

By Barbara Gamarcian

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (NYT).—Myra Pogle, a professional writer at the Department of Agriculture, completed a three-day assertiveness-training workshop on a Thursday and walked into her office the following Monday and negotiated a promotion.

"I got my thoughts together over the weekend and approached my boss and told him I thought I was doing a grade higher work and wanted to know what his thoughts were about my receiving a promotion," she said.

A number of female federal employees have been learning, at government expense, how to be assertive and, although the results are not always that good, the new program has been given high marks by both trainees and their supervisors. It is a part of the government's affirmative-action program for women.

"Most of the programs deal with a particular subject matter but assertive training deals with interpersonal skills at the level the woman is at, whether she be a chemist or a secretary," said Janice Mendelhall, director of the government-wide effort designed to broaden opportunities for women.

"It can help both her job performance and individual development. It often gives her confidence to apply for jobs, to deal with communications or disagreements with supervisors. It can help when a woman is part of a task-force group and wants to get her point of view across," she said.

The first workshop was started two years ago by Ron Gurley, head of personnel in the Agriculture Department's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

A Leveling Process

"It was pretty tense around here for a while—there were cries of what are those books doing now," Mr. Gurley said. "But

Federal Agency Workshops Teach How to Confront Boss... Or Waiter

women have a disadvantage in operating in a male-dominated work structure... The program can be a leveling process. The passive, reticent woman learns communication techniques; the overly aggressive, hostile woman learns how to assert herself without putting people down."

Since that pilot program, 364 women have enrolled in assertiveness-training sessions at the Department of Agriculture at a cost of \$46,000 and the program has spread to dozens of other government agencies.

On a recent day, 150 women streamed into a conference room at the Commission on Nuclear Energy for the second session of a workshop. As they gathered, they exchanged tales of their experiences at home the evening before, in which they had experimented with their new communicating skills. The morning session moved on to "confrontations."

The women confronted make-believe waiters who had delivered fried eggs instead of the requested scrambled and bosses who asked that they work through their lunch hours.

Sarah Risher, director of Resources for Women, an affirmative-action consulting firm, and Dr. Gloria Harris, a psychologist and co-author of a book on assertiveness training, run many of the workshops on a contractual basis.

Too Many Smiles

"Women say 'yes' when they want to say 'no,' they don't know how to ask for a raise, they are brought up to smile, to be polite," said Mrs. Risher. "How often we cancel out a message by smiling if it's negative—or shrugging it away. How many times do we go into our office in the morning and have people ask—what's wrong, you aren't smiling? Men don't smile when it isn't appropriate."

But self-defeating patterns can be changed, she said. And, according to the testimony of a number of women, they work.

"This sounds corny, but the thing changed my life," said 25-year-old Pamela Truscott, who, as the plant protection and quarantine officer for the Bladen County Agriculture Office in North Carolina, supervises a number of men, all 20 years her senior.

"I always thought psychology was bunk—I thought people were approaching things from the wrong end of the horse—but now I realize that some of the techniques in psychology are worthwhile," she said.

"It's the best course I've ever taken," Geraldine Harris proclaimed with some vehemence. If anything, she said, she was too aggressive. "But," she continued, "I couldn't communicate—I would just yell. Going to the workshops, and role-playing, it showed me how. Now I feel I can go in and talk to my supervisor. It's worked. I walk away from him feeling confident, even if things don't go the way I want."

Gene Crawford, a program coordinator at the Department of Agriculture, has been amazed at the positive reaction, not only from the women but also from supervisors who had been apprehensive.

"Even the title of the course turned them off," Mr. Crawford said of the supervisors. "They felt their girls were aggressive enough. But I am hearing more and more from the men: 'Why not a course for us, too?'"

When a two-day workshop was offered at the Energy Research and Development Administration recently, 30 of the 110 persons

who enrolled were men, said Nan Brown, coordinator for women's programs at ERDA.

But it has not been serene on all fronts. A male training officer at the Environmental Protection Agency attempted to sabotage the operation there by not issuing notices of the workshop session. Dr. Harris said. And at the Commission on Nuclear Energy, a few men supervisors refused to allow their female staff members to attend the sessions at the agency, said Ruth Anderson, head of the women's program at the commission.

Dr. Harris cautions those who are enthusiastic about assertiveness training.

"Behavior therapy is not to be played around with lightly," she warns, "because it brings about rapid change. One component is to teach people how to deal effectively with their anger."

Mr. Gurley agrees. Some of the three-day sessions at the Agriculture Department have produced tears. He requires that one of the instructors be a clinical psychologist with experience in assertiveness training.

Vietnam Clears Foreign Tourists













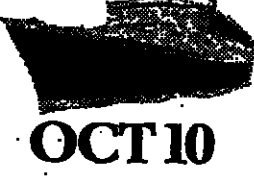

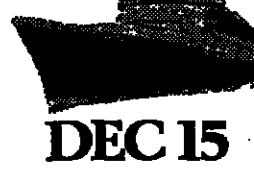
SINGAPORE, Feb. 13 (UPI).—Vietnam is admitting some foreign tourists.

Three travel agencies, one in Laos, one in Australia and one in West Germany, are offering package tours.






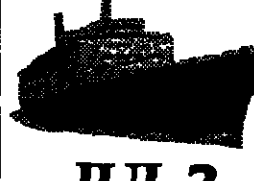









Travel industry sources and Lee Van Man, head of the Vietnam Trade Mission in Singapore, said that most of the tourists have been Vietnamese residents of France who "go home for one or two weeks, then return." However, the travel sources said that tourists from any country which holds diplomatic relations with Vietnam can apply for tourist visas.

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Obbledygoon Dying Hard

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP).—The day after Jimmy Carter pledged to cut government regulations and make them more understandable, the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare published a new regulation on eligibility for welfare.

A state plan under Title A of the Social Security Act must provide that the termination of a child's support or care by reason of death, continued absence from home, or physical or mental incapacity of a parent, (if the state plan includes such cases) the unemployment of his father, will be made only in relation to the child's natural or adoptive parent, or in relation to the child's stepparent who personally married to the child's natural or adoptive parent and is legally obligated to support the child under the law of general application which requires stepparents to support stepchildren to the same extent that natural or adoptive parents are required to support their children.

Tanzanians Lay Slipping Markets to Ideology

By Michael I. Kaufman

DAR ES SALAAM, Feb. 13 (UPI)—In a front-page editorial, the Daily News of Tanzania, a government paper, charged recently that Western consumer efforts to curb coffee purchases because of rising prices were in reality a capitalist plot aimed at poor countries, such as Tanzania, that produce coffee.

"There is a capitalist plot now being hatched in the West, particularly in the United States," the editorial said. "Its main purpose is to disorient coffee drinking. The reason? Coffee prices are too high for Americans and Europeans."

The editorial went on: "The imperialists are deliberately flouting their own rules of trade—the basic capitalist tenet of supply and demand—to justify their campaign against small nations." The editorial said that the campaign to cut coffee drinking would probably fail but added: "It is pertinent to point out once again the nature of capitalists. When their own interests are threatened even slightly, they are ready to go to any length to protect them."

The editorial is a fairly typical expression of belief in this country, where almost every issue, from crime in the streets to tourism, is seen in ideological terms. When, for example, a visiting American questioned the logic of the coffee editorial, suggesting that the law of supply and demand had a corollary of diminishing returns and that a housewife in Boston was not necessarily an agent of capitalist imperialism when she decided to switch to tea, he was told he was being naïve.

Fears of West Evoked

The Tanzanian, a university student, insisted that the West, led by the United States, desperately feared any shift in the marketplace that would give advantage to commodity producers. "Look at what happened to steel," he said. "It now takes four times as much steel to purchase a tractor as it did five years ago."

The visitor pointed out that the rough-fiber market had indeed been hit hard by the development of synthetics and that perhaps Tanzania, a major

steel producer, should think in terms of replacing that cash crop with something else.

"Why should we?" answered the student. "If the United States were genuinely interested in eradicating poverty it would outlaw the production of synthetics."

The ideology of foreign assistance is also a major topic of discussion in this country, which receives \$300 million a year in grants or low-interest loans.

As articulated by President Julius Nyerere, the rationale for foreign grants and concessional loans rests on moral imperatives. It would be better for a nation to rely entirely on its own resources for development but in a country such as Tanzania, which is so poor and so in need of costly projects, aid may be a necessary evil. However, great care should be taken to make sure there are no hidden costs to assistance.

Nyerere on Aid

In 1967, when the nation adopted a program of building socialism called the Arusha declaration, Mr. Nyerere wrote: "Even if it were possible for

us to get enough money for our needs from external sources, is this really what we want? Independence cannot be real if a nation depends upon gifts and loans from another for its development. Even if there is a nation, or nations, prepared to give us all the money we need for our development, it would be improper for us to accept such assistance without asking ourselves how this would affect our independence and our very survival as a nation."

Mr. Nyerere once terminated British aid when he felt that it was being used as a lever to influence Tanzanian foreign policies. A Western diplomat here said: "For the Tanzanians, foreign assistance means never having to say thank you."

'Bourgeois Robber'

Robberies and street crime are also subjects of ideological analysis. No one doubts that incidents have increased. In an article titled "The Bourgeois Robber," the Daily News commented:

"Robberies now occur as a matter of course. The robbers have become so daring that they do not even have to break into a house. They knock and demand everything at gunpoint. Thus now even in broad daylight gangs can walk into a commercial house and help themselves to the day's takings."

"We must try to have a correct appraisal of this situation. It does not help to simply condemn the robbers or call for harsher measures against them. We must have a correct appreciation of the place of crime in society as a whole."

"Economic exploitation of the mass of the people tends to create united and disciplined resistance but also tends to engender all sorts of criminal actions on the part of some members of the exploited masses."

The article argues that, if this trend goes on, "soon is produced a group of people, the lumpen proletariat, for whom theft is the main source of livelihood."

This exposition takes up about one-third of the article. The rest is devoted to other criminals, "the capitalists and other well-off classes," whose main concern is "not subsistence but accumulation."

"They bribe as a matter of routine, they swindle each other, as well as swindling public resources, they use the state machinery to enrich themselves," the article asserts. Adding that since Tanzania has not yet evolved to socialism these opportunists still exist and "we are still engulfed in the world capitalist system."

Therefore, concludes the writer, while the lumpen proletariat, the idle poor, grow in size and strength "the bigger culprit is the bourgeois robber, members of the bourgeoisie and bourgeoisie bourgeoisie trying to fatten themselves quickly. They are the principal culprit."

Nyerere Reaffirms Cabinet

DAR ES SALAAM, Feb. 13 (UPI)—President Julius Nyerere today appointed Edward Sokoine as the new prime minister, replacing Rashidi Kawawa, for more than 15 years a top lieutenant of Mr. Nyerere and vice-president of Tanzania.

Another change announced today in a major cabinet reshuffle is the departure from the Ministry of Finance and Planning of Amir Habib Jamal, who is of Asian origin. The new finance minister is Edwin Mtshali, previously secretary-general of the troubled East African Community—the loose economic grouping of Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda.

The new foreign minister is Ben Mkandawire, high commissioner in Lagos and former presidential press secretary.

Rightist Seized In Rome Killing

ROME, Feb. 13 (Reuters)—Police today arrested an alleged neo-Fascist wanted for the murder of a prominent Roman judge. They also said they found 11 million lire (\$2,000) in ransom money from a recent kidnapping.

The man was identified as Pierluigi Concutelli, 31. The police said they also found automatic weapons, explosives and large quantities of ammunition in the apartment.

They said the money was part of a ransom paid last month for the release of 17-year-old Emanuela Trapani, the daughter of a wealthy Milan industrialist held for more than a month by his kidnappers. Mr. Concutelli is alleged to have killed Judge Vittorio Concutelli in July. The responsibility for the assassination was claimed by the outlawed neo-Fascist group Ordine Nuovo (New Order).

Europe Troop-Cut Talks

VIENNA, Feb. 13 (UPI)—NATO and Warsaw Pact negotiators held their 12th meeting last week in the talks on mutual and balanced force reductions in Central Europe. No progress was reported.



BACKWARDS WEEK—Two children go about their business in art class at a Minneapolis nursery school with their clothes on backwards as requested by their teacher. She said program would break monotony.

Freed Spanish General Says Captors Hated Army, West

MADRID, Feb. 13 (UPI)—A former army chief of staff, freed after having been held for 13 days by urban guerrillas, today described his captors as a band of leftist radicals hating "the army and our Western Christian civilization."

At the same time, a police chief involved in his rescue denied reports published in the Spanish press alleging that the kidnappers might be connected with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency or Soviet secret services trying to destabilize Spain.

The reports of the involvement of the CIA or the KGB are totally false, they make us laugh," the police chief said in an interview broadcast by the national radio network. Because of the continuing secrecy surrounding the operations against the guerrillas, he was only identified by his rank.

Gen. Emilio Villacueva, the former army chief of staff, and Antonio Maria de Oriol y Urquijo, president of the Council of State, were freed Friday in police raids on two suburban apartments where the First of October Fascist Resistance Group (GRO) had been holding their hostages for the release of political prisoners.

GRAPO Mysteries

The bloodless operations resulted in more than 20 arrests and produced, presumably, sufficient evidence to clear up the mysteries surrounding GRAPO.

In addition to the kidnappings, GRAPO has assumed responsibility for a series of bombings and slayings of policemen, Spanish politicians and newspaper editors. It has been active for weeks on the guerrillas' background and possible political or foreign links.

In announcing the rescue of the two officials, Interior Minister Rodolfo Martin Villa said that GRAPO was the military arm of the Reconstructed Communist party of Spain, a Maoist splinter group. He promised that "we will investigate if there are political connections at whatever level and of whatever tendency. We will not stop until the end whatever meaning it holds."

'Very Radical'

Gen. Villacueva told reporters that the kidnappers were "young, strong and very radical in the Marxist, Maoist line." He said there were political discussions, but that they did not try to brainwash him.

"They hated everything I stand for—the army and our Western Christian civilization. The way they expressed themselves was very rough," the general, who is chief of the Military Court of Justice, said.

"But they treated me very well, giving me the food I wanted, supplying me with the medicines I need [for a heart condition], allowing me to read newspapers and watch television, and making up a furniture with Oriol and me to play [a card game]," he said.

Shift in Apartments

Police said the guerrillas kept moving Gen. Villacueva and Mr. Oriol from one apartment to the other.

Both were made to shave off their mustaches and wore sunglasses for their moves which were made in daylight, sometimes through the center of Madrid.

A total of 10 apartments were used—some of them bought for cash by the kidnappers.

The family of Mr. Oriol, one of Spain's wealthiest men, at one time offered the kidnappers a billion pesetas (\$15 million), but GRAPO said in messages to newspapers that it was not after money.

Israel to Press U.S. on Sale Ban Of 24 Kfir Jets

TEL AVIV, Feb. 13 (AP)—Israel will ask U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to reconsider the U.S. ban on exporting Israeli-made warplanes to Ecuador. The Israeli Aircraft Industries said yesterday.

Washington blocked the sale of 24 Kfir jets to Ecuador because of the plane's U.S. origin. Mr. Vance is to arrive Tuesday in Israel on the first leg of a Middle East fact-finding tour.

Israel hopes to salvage the \$180-million deal by mounting a lobbying effort in Washington, Ecuador and in Israel. Al Schwartz, director of the firm, has gone to Ecuador to discuss the collapse of the sale, officials said here.

Israeli Aircraft Industries considers the American refusal a very serious matter, said a company statement released yesterday, "and will make every effort to save Israeli arms exports in general and the Kfir fighter planes in particular."

Israel's growing arms industry, small compared to major industrial weapons producers, exported \$800 million in military equipment last year.

Paraguay Cancels Purchase

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Feb. 13 (AP)—Paraguay has canceled its purchase of six Israeli-built Arava-301 military airplanes, the newspaper Ultima Hora reported yesterday.

A JDL Leader Gets Suspended Jail Term

BALTIMORE, Feb. 13 (UPI)—William Perl, the leader of the Washington Jewish Defense League, has been fined \$12,000 and given a two-year suspended sentence for conspiring to obstruct the windows of an apartment housing Soviet diplomats.

U.S. District Judge Edward Northrop said Friday that Mr. Perl, 70, would have received a prison term had it not been for his age and ill health.

Judge Northrop also ordered three years of supervised probation for Mr. Perl during which time he may not have any connection with the JDL.

Fishing Fleet Is Inactive

Soares Is Embroiled in Clash With the Unions in Portugal

LISBON, Feb. 13 (Reuters)—The seven-month-old minority Socialist government of Premier Mario Soares is embroiled in its latest major clash with organized labor.

Despite government warnings of severe action, a strike by 25,000 fishermen has lasted nearly three weeks and has halted work by 90 per cent of the country's fishing fleet. The strikers are demanding reinstatement of 10 dismissed workmates and greater union control of the industry.

This weekend, the government ordered merchant seamen to end a ban on overtime which they had launched in sympathy with the fishermen, or face severe discipline, including dismissal or suspension without pay.

Other Strikes

About 30,000 civil servants, defying a government statement declaring the move illegal, threatened to hold a 24-hour stoppage Tuesday to protest the alleged unfair distribution of a pay increase. More than 30,000 textile workers, mainly in the industrial belt around Oporto, have meanwhile been staging partial stoppages to press wage claims.

A government decree published today said wage increases in Portugal in general will be limited to 15 per cent until the end of this year. The only exceptions will be officially authorized collective agreements.

The fishermen's strike is a personal endorsement for Mr. Soares, who will go to London tomorrow on the first leg of a tour of Western Europe aimed at proving Portugal's case for full membership in the European Economic Community.

The troubles follow a union congress in Lisbon at which the Communists strengthened their grip on labor.

The Socialists have accused "anti-democratic forces"—taken to mean the Communists—of trying to weaken the government as it launches its drive to enter the Common Market.

But Mr. Soares also had some good news as he packed his bags for the start of his tour. The United States has just ratified a \$800-million emergency loan to Portugal, originally

agreed to on Dec. 31, before President Carter's inauguration.

Mr. Soares also has the satisfaction of being assured of support by the British government for Portuguese entry into the EEC.

Another strong backer is West Germany, whose former Chancellor Willy Brandt said in a Portuguese newspaper interview last week that Portugal must not only strengthen its new democratic institutions but also reduce the gap between itself and the more developed parts of Europe.

"This means that Portugal in the years to come will need the solidarity and assistance of the other European countries, especially as far as its future relations with the European Community are concerned," Mr. Brandt told the Jornal Novo.

Mr. Soares' nine-nation tour will end in Brussels March 12 and a formal application for EEC membership is then expected. Official say negotiations may take four years and that a 10-year integration period is envisaged.

Mr. Soares is counting heavily on EEC membership to strengthen democracy in Portugal and lay the basis for future prosperity.

Ireland Refuses A Jail Marriage

DUBLIN, Feb. 13 (Reuters)—Ireland's minister of justice has rejected the application of a jailed English hater to marry the gunman who tried to free her by kidnapping Dutch industrialist Tiede Herrema in 1975.

Bridget Rose Dugdale, 36, serving an eight-year sentence for hijacking a helicopter and stealing paintings to raise funds for the Irish Republican Army, has asked for permission to marry Eddie Gallagher, who is serving a 20-year sentence in Portlaoine prison.

The minister, Patrick Cosgrave, told a solicitor for the couple that he was not prepared to allow them to leave their separate prisons. Gallagher, 28, is the father of Dugdale's two-year-old son, who was born in Limerick jail.

A 'New Fado' Has Developed In Postrevolutionary Lisbon

LISBON, Feb. 13 (UPI)—The fado, the Portuguese blues that for 150 years has preached resignation and defeat, has been swept up by revolution.

Although four national elections have given Portugal democracy, the fado's message of resignation and defeat has not been replaced by the message of the revolution.

The top female singer, Amalia Rodrigues, is the only "fadista" who can still fill auditoriums with the traditional fado and even her popularity has been outstripped by a "new fado" pioneered by leftist musicians Carlos do Carmo.

Mr. Carmo's songs take a nowhere-to-go-but-up attitude. That was heavy under the strict censorship of the Salazar dictatorship toppled in the 1974 revolution.

The original fado—the Portuguese word for fate—romanticized the rural backwaters of Western Europe's poorest country. Broadcast nationwide by government radio, its hymns to patient suffering were immensely popular.

'A Portuguese House'

Mr. Carmo himself sang traditional fados like "This Case of Portuguese (A Portuguese House)," celebrating the virtues of the peasant's life in a typical one-window, whitewashed dwelling—and became Portugal's most successful male singer.

He made well over \$100,000 a year mixing occasional benefit concerts for government officials who had neglected him, his parents, and his restaurant, perched above the Lisbon waterfront. He makes about the same money in postrevolutionary Portugal—but the words, and the audiences, have changed.

"No longer will we sing the old fado," begins the 35-year-old Mr. Carmo's most recent hit. "From now on, every line must paint a man who refuses to cry."

A reason for Mr. Carmo's continued success may be his reflection of the dreams and contradictions of his nearly 10 million countrymen. Many of them, like Mr. Carmo, waited until the dictatorship was safely gone to say words like "liberty, equality and hope." But their belief in these ideals is genuine.

"I guess I wasn't made to be a political hero," Mr. Carmo said in his small office, which is decorated with a framed photo of Frank Sinatra. "There were too few heroes. But I like to think we would all act differently if we have to defend our freedom again."

A Correction

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (UPI)—A New York Times article on President Carter's appointments (IHT, Feb. 7), erroneously listed Lucy Jarvis as a recently named assistant secretary of state. The person referred to is Lily Hanon, who has been named under secretary of state for security assistance, science and technology.

Report Says Aid Grip Lost By Congress

By Ann Crittenden

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (UPI)—The selection of recipients of U.S. foreign aid is increasingly outside the control of Congress, according to a new study by the Center for International Policy, a Washington-based research organization.

The reason for the decline in congressional authority is that a growing proportion of financial assistance to Third-World countries is being extended by financial institutions such as the Export-Import Bank in the United States and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, or World Bank.

The loan decisions of these institutions are not subject to congressional review, as are the loans of regular U.S. aid programs such as the Agency for International Development, the Peace Corps and the military assistance program.

'Big Spenders'

In the last six years, the share of these agencies in foreign aid to developing countries has dropped from 48 to 31 per cent. The report said the "big spenders" today are the Export-Import Bank, the World Bank, the regional development banks and the International Monetary Fund. These and other agencies outside the jurisdiction of Congress now outspend the other agencies by two to one.

As a result, the study said, 69 per cent of the \$24.9 billion in foreign aid dispensed by U.S. agencies and by U.S.-supported international agencies in the last fiscal year was allocated without review by Congress or any other national legislature.

For some countries, which have been accused of repression of domestic dissent, the proportion of foreign aid escaping congressional control is even greater, the report said.

The foreign aid report is the fifth in a series by the Center for International Policy on Human Rights Issues and United States Relations with the Developing Countries. The center is supported by the Fund for Peace, a privately financed group that sponsors exchanges of views on international issues. The center is headed by Donald Ranard, a former director of the State Department's Office of Korean Affairs and a critic of the current South Korean regime and its attempts to influence U.S. political opinion.

5 Fishermen Lost

ST. MARYS, Solify Isles, Feb. 13 (Reuters)—Five French fishermen were presumed drowned today after their trawler, *Henri de Bretagne*, ran aground on rocks off the Solify Isles east today. Two bodies were recovered.

U.K. Units Sent Again To Caribbean Colony

ANGUILLA, British West Indies, Feb. 13 (AP)—Britain sent a detachment of Royal Marines to this tiny colony last week after backers of ousted Chief Minister Ronald Webster tried to disrupt the swearing-in of his successor.

There was no indication how long the marines would stay. It was the second British military force sent to this 35-square-mile Caribbean island in eight years. Forty members of England's metropolitan police and 120 British paratroopers landed here in March, 1969, to put a peaceful end to a self-proclaimed republic of Anguilla.

Bhutto Is Elected

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Feb. 13 (Reuters)—Pakistan's election commission has dismissed an opposition candidate's complaint and declared Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto elected unopposed to the National Assembly in the coming general election.

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Embroidered men's Groups Unsatisfied Unions in Carter's Appointments

By Nancy Hicks

LONDON, Feb. 13 (UPI).—The Carter administration has more women in top jobs than any of its predecessors and it will add others, but not satisfied women's groups in meeting the expectations of the Carter campaign.

Women's groups are disappointed that the Carter administration has not met the expectations of the Carter campaign. They are disappointed that the Carter administration has not met the expectations of the Carter campaign.

Problems arose in the women's groups, the Carter administration has not met the expectations of the Carter campaign. They are disappointed that the Carter administration has not met the expectations of the Carter campaign.

man Is Named
Calif. Judge

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 13 (UPI).—Edmund Brown Jr. was appointed the first woman justice of the California state court and a black man justice.

governor said his first appointment to the seven-justice court added "a good sense of [and] good practical or what the world is about."

Mr. Brown, 40, a member of Brown's Cabinet who has previous judicial experience, appointed chief justice.

Manuel, 40, whom the governor named to Alameda County Court 12 months ago, elevated to the state's highest court. Both are Democrats.

other state, North Carolina, a woman chief justice.

Lost on Lake Boat

SAALAM, Feb. 13 (UPI).—More than 30 persons feared drowned when a capsized on Lake Tanganyika, western Tanzania, the current news agency, Shih said yesterday.



Bernard Lafay

Bernard Lafay, Paris Council Chief, Dies at 71

PARIS, Feb. 13 (AP).—Dr. Bernard Lafay, 71, president of the Paris City Council since June, 1975, died at his home here this morning.

A former secretary-general of the French Medical Council, Dr. Lafay became a member of the National Assembly and the Paris City Council after World War II and played an active role in national and local politics for more than 30 years.

He held numerous ministerial posts—including minister of health, deputy minister of economic affairs and secretary of state for the civil service—in the governments of the Fourth Republic, preceding the election of President Charles de Gaulle. Under Gen. de Gaulle's successor, Georges Pompidou, Dr. Lafay was secretary of state for scientific research from 1969 to 1972.

Louis J. M. Beel

UTRECHT, Feb. 13 (UPI).—Louis J.M. Beel, 74, twice Dutch Premier, died in a Utrecht hospital Friday.

A member of the Roman Catholic People's party, Mr. Beel was one of the nation's key post-war leaders, serving as Premier between 1946 and 1948 and again between 1958 and 1959.

Mary Callery

PARIS, Feb. 13 (AP).—Mary Callery, 74, a prominent American sculptor whose works have been shown in museums in France and the United States, died yesterday.

Equal Rights Bill Loses

CARSON CITY, Nev., Feb. 13 (UPI).—The Nevada Assembly Friday defeated the equal rights amendment by a vote of 24 to 15.

Hanoi Reported Still Dealing Severely With Southerners

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Feb. 13 (NYT).—Some former South Vietnamese military officers and civil servants still being held prisoners by the Communists are being transferred to so-called re-education camps near Hanoi, reports from Vietnam indicate.

Analysts here, who have no ready explanation for the moves from the southern to the northern part of the country, say the information is too fragmentary to judge how many men have been sent. Most of the cases reported seem to involve officers of the rank of major and above and relatively senior officials.

A former army major who was taken north several months ago by road was able to write to his family in Saigon that he had been so warmly welcomed along the route that he could not move his arms for seven weeks. His family, natives of the South, drew the inference that he had been beaten. In another case the daughter of a former officer of the National Assembly learned that he had been taken to Hanoi only when she went to his camp near Saigon for the one visit every six months relatives are allowed.

The reported transfers are one of a number of indications that the Communist authorities are still dealing severely with the southern population 21 months after the end of the war.

Harsh Life

There are believed to be 50,000 to 200,000 former soldiers, policemen, government employees and members of the old political parties confined to the re-education camps. Refugees who have escaped say life in the camps is harsh, with only enough food to subsist on, hard labor, frequent beatings, political indoctrination and self-criticism sessions. No information on when prisoners will be released has been divulged.

Although some have been released, others are still being rounded up and taken to the camps. In one instance, relatives reported in a letter reaching here, a former army second lieutenant who had been discharged before the war ended and sent back to his home in the Mekong Delta to resume life as a teacher was arrested late last year and taken to a camp.

'New Economic Zones'

Sources in the Roman Catholic Church here report that prelates apparently have been arrested in recent months, among them the bishops of Danang and Nha Trang; the latter, Nguyen Van Thuan, was a relative of the late President Ngo Dinh Diem. It is

Alphabet of Marxist Symbols Makes Milan Parents See Red

MILAN, Feb. 13 (AP).—An outcry by parents and teachers has stalled an attempt at using art and the alphabet to feed Marxism to the pupils of a nursery school in this leftist-ruled city.

When the schoolmaster and teachers opened a big package newly delivered by city authorities to the nursery school in Baroni Street, they were astounded at the contents.

They found 26 large plastic placards illustrating the alphabet, a placard for each letter.

Marxist heroes, symbols and marching demonstrators were the most frequent images used by the author, artist Alessandro Algardi, to help the school's children, aged 3 to 6, to learn reading.

The prevailing color was red, starting from the red "bandiera"—flag—illustrating the letter B.

The portraits and names of Che Guevara, the late South American guerrilla leader, illustrated the letter C—a far cry from the traditional "cane"—Italian for house.

Instead of sole, sun, the letter S was illustrated by "scopero"—strike—and by strikers marching in protest.

The schoolmaster refused to display the placards in the city-run school. Parents from many political sides reacted bitterly at what they called an attempt at political indoctrination of their children.

Uganda Plot, Purge Reported

NAIROBI, Feb. 13 (UPI).—Widespread unrest against the regime of President Idi Amin has resulted in the killing and arrest of Ugandan civilians and troops, diplomatic and news reports said today.

The Observer newspaper in London said hundreds of persons had been killed and arrested in a purge that began about a week ago following an abortive plot to kill Field Marshal Amin late last month.

The report was filed by the Observer's Africa correspondent, David Martin, who has close contacts with former Ugandan President Milton Obote and other Ugandan exiles.

Diplomatic sources, news reports and Uganda exiles confirmed today that there had been incidents in Uganda in recent weeks and continuing unrest against Marshal Amin, although there was no immediate confirmation of many of the details of the Observer story.

Contacted independently, exile

Norway Aide Admits Spying, Official Says

OSLO, Feb. 13 (UPI).—Gunnar Gaisting Haavik, the Foreign Ministry official arrested last month in connection with a Soviet espionage case, has admitted that he was hired as an agent by the Soviet secret police (KGB) in 1949, the state prosecutor said.

Miss Haavik, 65, was attached to the Norwegian Embassy in Moscow from 1947 to 1956. She has told investigators that she was hired at a secret meeting where she signed an "agent statement."

Wages Remain Point of Dispute In Dutch Strike

THE HAGUE, Feb. 13 (UPI).—Labor and management have agreed on all issues but one—wages—in connection with 1977 contracts but the nation's largest strike wave since World War II will continue, union leaders said today.

To press wage and other demands, the unions last Monday started calling out workers at "target" firms in the Rotterdam and Amsterdam ports, the engineering, construction and meat industries and in printing shops.

By the end of the week, 25,000 employees had walked out, mainly to protest the dropping of cost-of-living clauses. On that score they succeeded but the sticking point in talks that started at management request Thursday has been higher wages.

Top union negotiator Wim Kok told reporters early today that employers had accepted 80 per cent of worker demands. But this would not be enough to get the rank and file back to work, he said.

He said the demand of a real wage increase remained a stumbling block. The unions want 2 per cent but management is willing to award only 1 per cent in the financially strong sectors and nothing in the weak ones.

Turk Wounds 2; Hijack Bid Fails

IZMIR, Turkey, Feb. 13 (Reuters).—A 17-year-old police cadet was captured here after he wounded the pilot and stewardess of a Turkish airliner in a hijack attempt, local officials said here today.

The youth, who wanted to divert the DC-8 jet to Yugoslavia, entered the cockpit while the Turkish Airlines plane was descending for a landing at Izmir Airport on a flight from Istanbul. The pilot and stewardess were only slightly wounded and none of the 52 passengers on the plane was hurt.

The youth, identified as Adnan Mintas, opened fire on security forces after the jet made a safe landing. But they did not return the fire, according to the officials. Mintas was captured after he apparently ran out of ammunition.

Red Light Area Burns

MANILA, Feb. 13 (Reuters).—A fire has virtually wiped out a "red light" district in the central Philippine city of Cebu. More than 2,500 persons were made homeless, police said today.

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First Test on Trade

In developing countries, short on capital and expertise but long on unskilled labor, such labor-intensive industries as textiles and shoes are the logical candidates for early development. The difficulty is that in the United States and other advanced industrial nations, such once-infant industries grow old and decline, but they do not wither away. They survive, to become pesky lobbies clamoring for tariffs, quotas and other protections against foreign competition.

The U.S. shoe industry is a vivid example. Since 1968, it has suffered the closing of 300 plants and a reduction of 70,000 jobs to the present total of 187,000. Foreign imports, which amounted to only 22 per cent of the U.S. shoe sales in 1968, totaled 46 per cent last year, and the curve continues to rise. As a result, American Footwear Industries, a trade association, and the United Shoe Workers of America are vociferously seeking an import quota to restrict the sale of foreign shoes.

Last year, the Tariff Commission, renamed the International Trade Commission, found that the shoe industry deserved some relief and by a 3-to-2 margin opted for higher tariffs. President Ford, following sound free-trade policy, rejected that recommendation. At the industry's urging, the Senate Finance Committee requested reconsideration of that case. In its latest decision, on Jan. 6, the Trade Commission again found that imports were seriously injuring the domestic shoe industry. This time, it recommended a combined tariff-and-quota solution. It would admit 265 million pairs of shoes, the same level of imports as in 1974, at the existing tariff of 10 per cent. Imports above that level would be subject to a 40-per cent tariff. If this plan had been in effect last year, 115 million pairs of foreign shoes—and their purchasers—would have been subject to this heavy added charge.

The commission's proposal will soon go to President Carter, who will then have 60 days in which to act. The commission plan is not

the rigid quota that the industry, the union and their political allies were seeking, but they are prepared to accept it. If the President kills or revises it, they are sure to carry their fight back to Congress.

The shoe question will be Mr. Carter's first hard decision in the field of foreign trade. He obviously sympathizes with the plight of the workers and businessmen in the domestic shoe industry, but it is impossible to see how the President could square the commission's proposal with his responsibility to resist inflation, his obligation to consumers, or his oft-repeated commitment to expand international trade and help the developing countries.

It clearly makes no sense for the United States, the world's greatest trading nation, which had an \$11-billion surplus of exports over imports in 1975, to resurrect tariff walls and quotas, outmoded "solutions" sure to invite retaliation. It would be equally foolish to ask American consumers to pay an added \$170 million annually for imported shoes to save 10,000 jobs in the domestic shoe industry. That amounts to \$17,000 per job, more than the ordinary shoe worker earns.

It makes much better sense to help workers get retraining and new jobs. Under the 1974 law, workers adversely affected by imports already qualify for year-long assistance payments of 70 per cent of their average wage, up to \$180 a week. They can also qualify for relocation allowances. Communities hard hit by imports, so-called "trade-impacted areas," can receive loans, loan guarantees, and direct grants to help them recruit new industries.

The administration and Congress might well consider segmenting such assistance payments to workers and planning more aggressively to redevelop affected towns. Tariffs and quotas are too cumbersome, inefficient and costly a way to try to reverse worldwide economic developments.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

African Journey

What has Ambassador Andrew Young been up to in Africa? He went there, he said, to listen—a sensible approach for a new diplomat in a new administration entering a region where a small war that could become a large war is already going on. But when he arrived he began talking, and by the time he got to Nigeria, he was offering a proposal, apparently his own: the United States and various African countries and Rhodesian blacks should work out a united position on Rhodesia to present to Ian Smith's government and South Africa. The ambassador conceded that neither the President nor the secretary of state had approved this proposal, which happens to involve a startling change of the American role from mediator to partisan. "I was very careful not to commit us to anything," he said, as though somehow that explained what seems to have been a round of extemporaneous and unconventional diplomacy that defies understanding, even in the context of the close and open relationship that Mr. Young enjoys with Jimmy Carter. Should Africans take Mr. Young seriously or not? The answer, we note, bears on much more than the path of Mr. Young's career.

For the situation in Rhodesia is ominous indeed. Ian Smith insists he will put into effect the "Klasinger plan" for majority rule in two years, working with "moderate" blacks; he hopes yet to enlist Bishop Abel Muzorewa, who has a following but no troops. But because neither the guerrillas nor their patrons among the front-line states accepted the Klasinger plan, the British, with American approval, last month put forward a new plan to satisfy the guerrillas' political demands. Since the new plan weakens the guarantees for whites built into the earlier one, Mr. Smith rejected it. The guerrillas are pleased to fight on. They feel

they have Ian Smith on the run, and they are vying for position in the civil war that is widely expected in the post-Smith stage.

How can white Rhodesia hold out? Beyond enlisting Bishop Muzorewa, Mr. Smith hopes to win South African military support against the guerrillas, though surely the South Africans know how unrewarding for them a Rhodesian rescue mission would be. And as absurd as it may seem, Ian Smith may think that the United States will finally come to his side under the banner of anti-Communism or racial solidarity. That is why, by the way, he denounces accounts of guerrilla abductions of school children and murders of missionaries: inexcusable crimes.

So the United States is already in a very tight spot. Ian Smith clings to the old American position, the nationalists to the new. The guerrillas strike, the South Africans shift nervously. Tough questions crowd in. Does it matter to the United States which blacks Ian Smith negotiates majority rule with? Since it does matter, because a negotiation to be valuable must stick, is there still time to compose another majority-rule formula acceptable to blacks that gives reasonable guarantees to whites? How can the overwhelming South African interest in settling the Rhodesian question with less violence rather than more be bolstered at acceptable political cost? If Ian Smith's constituency by its own recklessness forfeits a claim on protection, then would it not be better to say so and to limit the American role to helping work out safe passage for those persons who want it? These questions were being quietly discussed in Washington while Mr. Young was making his African journey. We trust he is now ready to join the discussion.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Carter and Brezhnev

President Carter has obliged Americans and their allies to be a bit more specific about what they hope to achieve, and realistic about what can be achieved, in their relations with the Soviet Union. Is it softness towards the Kremlin to tackle SALT at one meeting and dissidents at another meeting in another room? President Carter thinks not... but in the meantime Mr. Brezhnev has acted with the instinct of the Soviet bureaucracy when faced with something new. He has arrested four important critics of the regime and expelled the Associated Press correspondent.

—From the Guardian (London).

U.S. Foreign Policy

It is already clear that while America's international role under his presidency may not change in its broad outlines, it will differ significantly in style, emphasis and priorities. Mr. Carter may be less inclined to see every local conflict throughout the world, such as Angola, as part of a global struggle between the United States and the Soviet Union. Mr. Carter may be expected to show more awareness of the nations of the Third World as people with enormous problems of poverty and backwardness rather than as simply pawns in the cold war.

—From the Observer (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 14, 1902

NEW YORK—Tennis has invaded the United States and is spreading so rapidly that it threatens to become a national epidemic. All the fashionable Southern winter resorts are infected with the craze and the game is being played incessantly. A table tennis club composed of leading New York society people has just been organized here and will hold its first meeting tomorrow.

Fifty Years Ago

February 14, 1927

PARIS—Today is Valentine's Day. Cupid will say it with bated shafts, which, however, will not be of French make. Valentine's Day is Anglo-Saxon, and for that reason late Valentine shoppers, not probing the mysterious origin of traditional custom of sending cards to the loved and unloved, may have been disappointed at not finding French stationery shops plentifully stocked with Valentines.



'We'll Just Sit Tight.'

The Deeper Questions

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Behind the debate here over who should run the U.S. Disarmament Agency and try to negotiate a strategic arms agreement with the Soviet Union lies a much deeper philosophical conflict about human character and the possibility of organizing a more cooperative world.

On the one side are those who take a gloomy view of human nature in general, and of the character and intentions of the Soviet Union in particular. There is, in this view, a kind of "gravid pull" in human nature which draws even the highest things downward. Therefore, according to this view, it is not reasonable to talk of reason; only power and fear of destruction deter the spirit of domination that stains all human character and marks particularly the conduct of the Soviet government at home and abroad.

On the other side are those who accept this bleak judgment on human character, but take a slightly less pessimistic view of history. This is not a debate of extremes but of degrees. Nobody is arguing here for pacifism, isolation or one-sided disarmament. The argument is over what weapons are most likely to deter the Russians from being excessively stupid or beastly; over the risks of continuing the arms race or cutting it back to the point where we can oppose and deter one another's systems without going broke.

Hawks and Doves
It is not suggested here that Washington is sitting around spinning philosophical theories about what used to be called in the pre-Shakespeare era "the nature of man." The struggle of the hawks and doves, the big industries and the big labor unions, Western Europeans, the Japanese, U.S. neighbors from Mexico and Canada now coming to Washington, are all directed at influencing the new President and not, tentatively, his budget.

Carter has sent out some signals on all this sort of by-the-way. He has rejected a lot of the taboos of the past. No matter what he said in the campaign, he now indicates that he is going to work out a compromise in Panama; he is going to talk to the Cubans about restoring trade and diplomatic relations; he is going to send a mission to restore communications with Vietnam. All this has raised these deeper philosophical questions, for, in his first few days in office, Carter has taken a more hopeful view of human nature. He has expressed his faith in the American people to make the sacrifices necessary to deal with the nation's energy and economic problems. He has given his vice-president unexpected authority, and assumed that his Cabinet and his White House staff would work together on common policies and objectives.

Reconciliation
Also, he has rejected the notion that there is an irreconcilable conflict between his defense of human rights and his defense of peace and strategic arms agreements with the Soviet Union. He has offered to consult with the allies in this hemisphere, in Europe and in Japan in a new trilateral relationship, and he has appointed pragmatic Cabinet officers who believe in the possibilities of reconciliation between the contending economic and political and military forces at home and abroad.

This is, essentially, a philosophical concept of human nature and the relations between nations. Carter may be right or wrong, but he is obviously rejecting the tragic or apocalyptic view of life. He is throwing his optimism into the tricky waters of the world and taking his chances. In short, the new President is being very canny both at home and abroad, but he refuses to assume the worst, and this is what assures the optimists and troubles the pessimists. Historically, there is something to be said for the attempt. The United States assumed the worst about the "monolithic Communist conspiracy" but it broke apart in the conflict between Moscow and Peking.

In the tragic civil war within

Western civilization, the United States assumed the worst about the Kaiser's Germany and fought him to unconditional surrender in the First World War—only to create two more terrible monsters in Hitler and Stalin. Facing the threat of China, the United States stumbled into Korea; and, fearing the spread of Communism and the "domino theory" in Southeast Asia, it staggered into the tragedy of Vietnam.

So the argument in Washington about Paul Warnke as disarmament chief and negotiator with the Russians on strategic arms is really incidental to this other question of what we fear and what we hope, and Carter has at least decided on his approach. At least for the time being, he is betting cautiously on the best side of men and nations.

'Dracula' as a Hero in Romania

By C. L. Sulzberger

MUNICH.—Of the millions of readers familiar with Bram Stoker's "Dracula," published 80 years ago, the majority are unaware that the famous blood-sucking Transylvanian vampire depicted in the novel was theoretically based on a real historical figure who bore the unpleasant name of Vlad the Impaler.

Vlad Dracul, prince of Wallachia, one of Romania's provinces, ruled ferociously but effectively in the 15th century. Drac means devil. The current Bucharest regime has just celebrated the 600th anniversary of his death with a spate of studies, sculptures, poems and paintings.

I am indebted to the staff of Radio Free Europe, the U.S. information and propaganda center here, and especially to George Ciurcescu for material assembled about Prince Vlad and implications that can be drawn from this in terms of Romania's contemporary policy.

Ottoman Turkey
He is hailed as the European leader who did most to thwart the advance of the greatest military threat from the east, Ottoman Turkey. If one considers present circumstances, it is striking to read the following judgment by Romanian historian Stefan Stefanescu.

"Certainly it was not easy for a small country to defy a power that, despite the defeat it had suffered at Belgrade, was gradually wiping out provinces and provinces of the political map of southeastern Europe." It is hardly necessary to recall that the Soviet Union's first defeat on "the political map of southeastern Europe" came "at Belgrade" from Marshal Tito; and the second from Vlad the Impaler's titular successor, Nicolae Ceausescu.

Vlad can never be dressed up by historians as a gentle boy scout. He impaled thousands of noblemen and their households because he claimed their intrigues were weakening the homeland. He frightened invaders out of their wits by setting up a virtual forest of impaled Turks to greet

an advancing Ottoman army near Turgovia. He was renowned for having crippled, old people and the destitute slaughtered so that "there be no more poor people but only rich ones in my country."

Political Goal
Nevertheless, the current Romanian assessment is that Vlad "had a clear-cut political goal in mind that justified his actions." He is now regarded as "a voevod who upheld good, strictly observed order... a knight of justice and freedom who would never forgive an oppressor of the people."

Cesar Avram, a contemporary analyst, writes: "The country can prosper only under an authoritarian rule." Another historian, Nicolae Stoicescu adds: "Vlad the Impaler realized that only strong rule, capable of inspiring order at home, would make it possible to organize defense against danger of abroad."

Marxist historiography rarely encourages the kind of imperial approach familiar in the West. While it may shift between orthodoxy and revisionism, depending on official views, it almost invariably seeks to adjust analyses of past personalities and events against a background of current attitudes.

With this in mind it is especially interesting to read the

Young's Bid to Undo Racial Gordian Knot

By Jonathan Power

LONDON.—The British government and the British press do not appear to take Andrew Young, the American UN ambassador, too seriously. While Young has been on his African tour the media here have been subdued in their coverage. The Foreign Office conveys the impression of discomfort and unease, even mistrust. They are not sure how to deal with an emissary who is not only black, but who seems to lack the State Department rule book. But Young is nobody's fool. Undoing the racial Gordian knot is his trade, and at that, as Vice-President Mondale said in London two weeks ago, "he has no peer."

Contrary to Washington gossip, Young did not take the UN job because Martin Luther King Jr. in a romantic moment had confided that one day that was the job he wanted to do. He took it, aware of the long-range inadequacies of the position, but confident, on the strength of a prior understanding with President Carter, that it would be a base for dealing with southern Africa. Moreover, he only took the job after thoroughly exploring his thinking with Carter.

Yesterday, shortly after his return to Washington from his 10-day visit to Tanzania, Nigeria and Britain, Young was to brief Carter on what he had learned. Inevitably at this stage Young's thinking is evolving day by day but the essentials are these.

On Nyerere

First and foremost Young recommends a closer relationship with Julius Nyerere, president of Tanzania. The British have never found it easy to deal with Nyerere. He has always put his principles before his pocketbook—a position which in the past has led him to cut off diplomatic relations with Britain, and for a time that does not go down easily here. Former Prime Ministers Edward Heath and Harold Wilson were both in agreement in finding Nyerere a little too moralistic and overbearing for their liking. Yet, as Young sees it, Nyerere is a man of great integrity. A man who when he gives his word will honor it. The British, says Young, misunderstand Nyerere's position. When Nyerere decided to back the Patriotic Front (the guerrilla-based nationalist grouping), it is not because he is a convert to the Machel-Neto winner-take-all line, but rather because he sees that as the only way of using his influence to persuade them to fight for democracy as well as liberation.

Second, Young will argue—and to this extent he parts company with Nyerere—that the United States and Britain must go on talking to John Vorster and Ian Smith. Young is not prepared to recommend "getting rid of

Smith" as Nyerere and the other Africans ask. The age of deepening foreign polarization is on Young's mind. It never went in the past. Too often it has been involved in the process of accommodation and change. "I must deal with Smith and get him a way out."

British Burden

Young also differs with so many of the African critics of British "Klasinger," he points out, left the British with a difficult burden. As it was presented to them all they thought they had to do was to cut the pink ribbon. In fact, the British found they were landed with a settlement plan full of holes. All that considered, they have managed remarkably well in keeping negotiations going while America went to ground for the elections.

The third line in Young's thinking is the role of oil in Nigeria.

When Klasinger first went to Africa, Nigeria refused to let anything to do with him. In fact, in an early visit of just how deep African suspicions went—suspicions, when fueled by Smith's squalid behavior, doomed the singer plan. Young is going of his way to bring the Niger back in. After all, they are paying around \$80 million a year into the "front line" states the guerrilla movement and say carries a lot of weight. Young told the Nigerians he would work differently from Klasinger. No more shuffling between groups as confidant, will not work given the mis in fact, he suspects the mis did not want Klasinger to be so if only because it was an Iranian initiative. So he was work with each side separately, letting them do their own thing, and only bring them together when the position near enough to make contact worthwhile. The Niger are going to play a major role in preparing the black side week Nigeria's foreign minister, Joseph Garba, plans to meet "front line" Presidents.

Talking to 'Keffi

Will Young meet Smith Vorster? Not just yet, at he looks forward to the to sit down with them. "I it this way," he says, "I through his tiredness, 'I down with me that's half woman—they'll be talking Keffi.'" First, however, he like to invite the man design to be next South African minister, Roelof Botha, to Wington. However, there is no question of making any deal with Vo A. deal that would give on to Vorster in return for pressing Smith would only phrase the U.S. position; could the U.S. then relate young blacks who riot in to? Indeed, on this point takes issue again with Nyerere who wants to deal with a man Africa pleased. But Nyerere and then South A Young, on the contrary, southern African racism seamless garment that must deal with as one.

The weapon for forcing Africa itself to change is nomadic. South Africa cannot live as an affluent society; Western investment, plans to initiate talks with of New York's top bankers see if he can persuade them realize that South African is contrary to the long-term interest of the Western demo At the same time he is go fend off for as long as t the resolutions that will co at the UN for an economic. He wants to give the African whites time to t and think. In the end, he'll favor a modified version of the Swedish plan, which, than calling for investors t out, asks for a moratorium investment. Young would see a time limit of three months on such a resolu that if the whites begin t the pressure can be let t has no desire to destroy the African economy. All he the whites to realize t apartheid goes against his long-term interests.

At London Airport on 8 as Young went to board h for New York, a BBC inte asked him what the made of him. "A trace of cism and a lot of hope," he... skeptical, wonder really was Carter's repres full of hope because, if things are really going to Well, I tell you, things ar going to change."

High Ideals

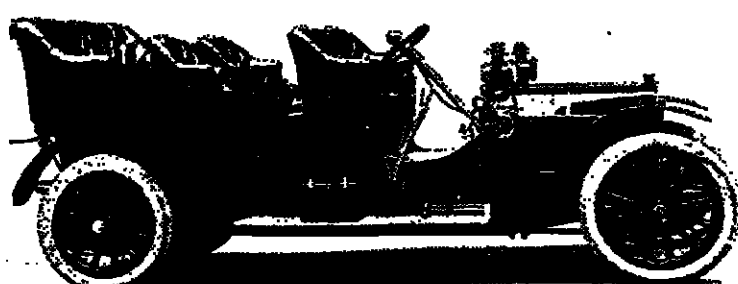
Cezar Avram concludes: "Vlad also teaches a major political lesson: Love for the fatherland, undaunted support for the high ideals of the people, respect for material forces capable of curbing the surge of even the mightiest power."

It is perfectly apparent that the impact of these analyses, using Vlad's anniversary as a peg on which to hang judgments, is intended as more than a gesture of Romanian satisfaction with a proud moment of its past; little known elsewhere.

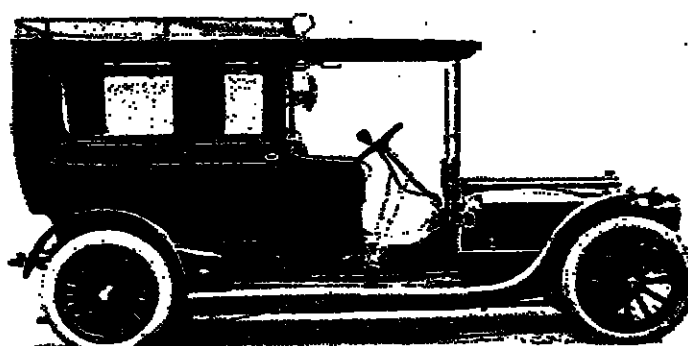
The regime of the tough, arbitrary Ceausescu, intent on severe discipline at home but combining this with strong nationalism and independence in foreign policy, is quite evidently probing through history's forests of impaled corpses to reaffirm a Romanian determination to stay Romanian and to pursue its own concepts of national interests, come what may. And these are, of course, no longer threatened by the Ottoman Empire, dead these many decades.



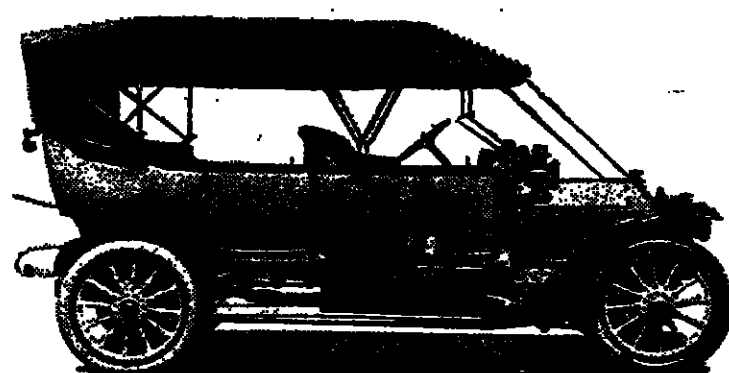
1906 4503 cc, 1300 kg



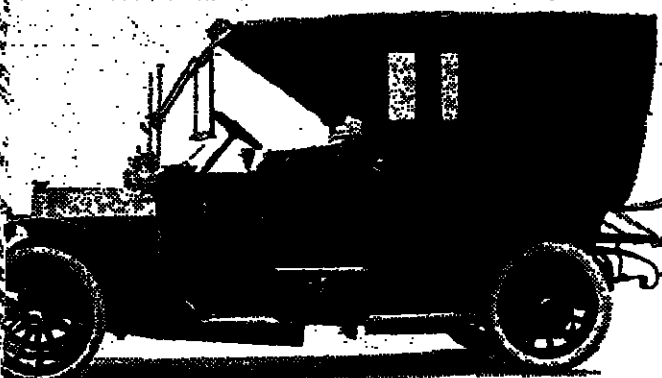
1907 10,563 cc, 1900 kg



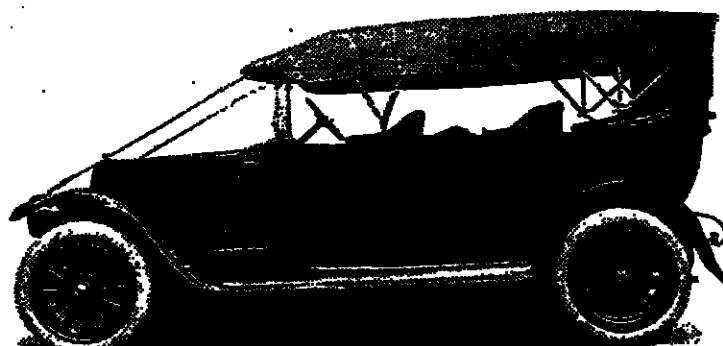
1908 7408 cc, 1670 kg



1908 4939 cc, 1340 kg



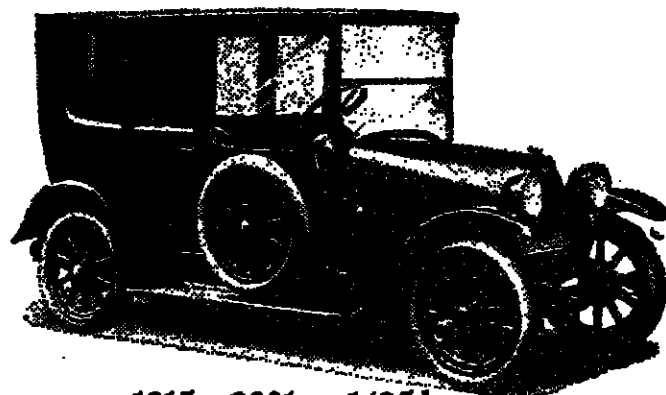
1909 3052 cc, 1350 kg



1910 9017 cc, 1750 kg



1914 9017 cc, 1850 kg



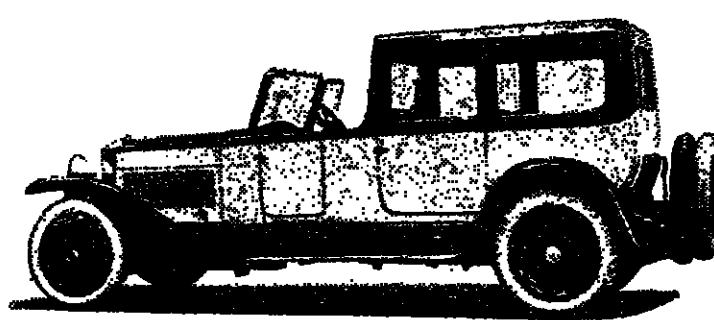
1915 2001 cc, 1435 kg



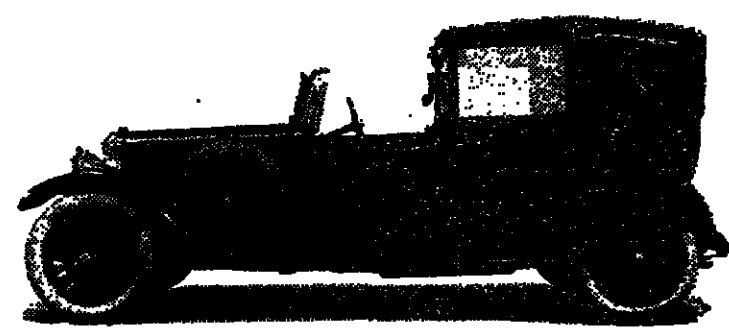
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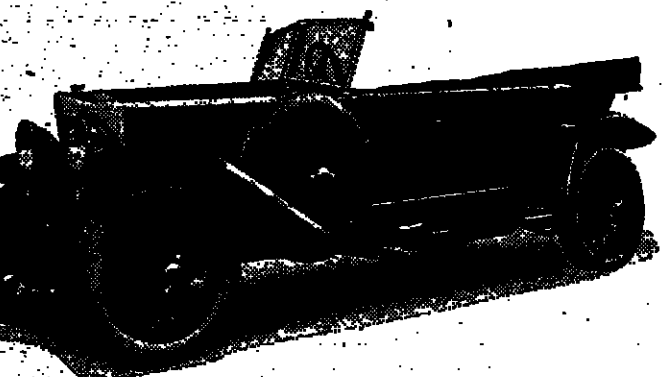
1919 3446 cc, 1570 kg



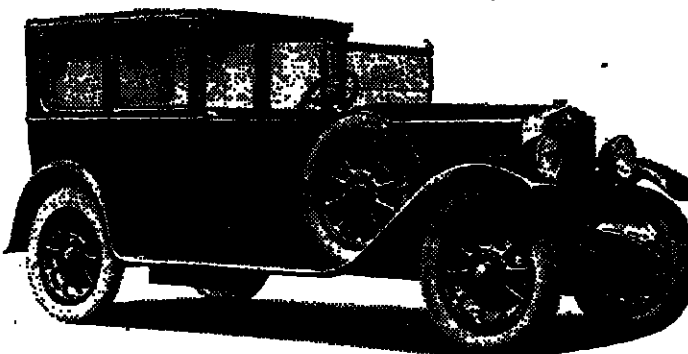
1921 6805 cc, 1850 kg



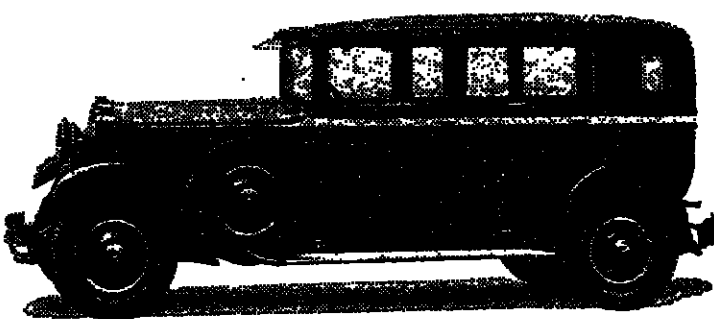
1922 4766 cc, 2035 kg



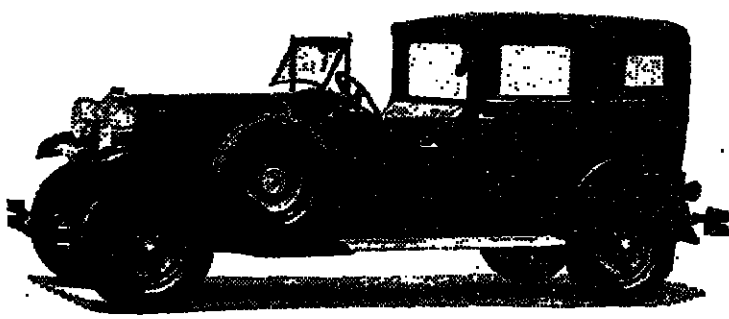
1922 4766 cc, 2000 kg



1926 3446 cc, 1760 kg



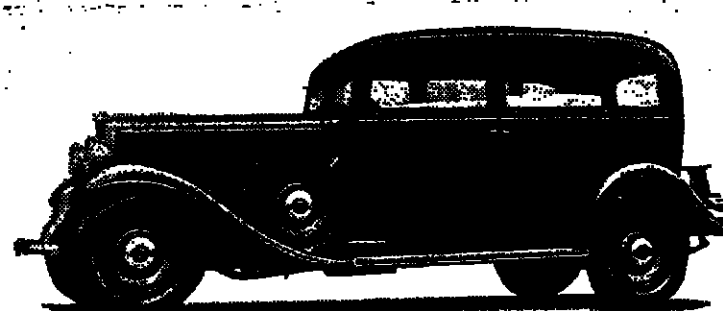
1928 2516 cc, 1460 kg



1929 3739 cc, 1680 kg



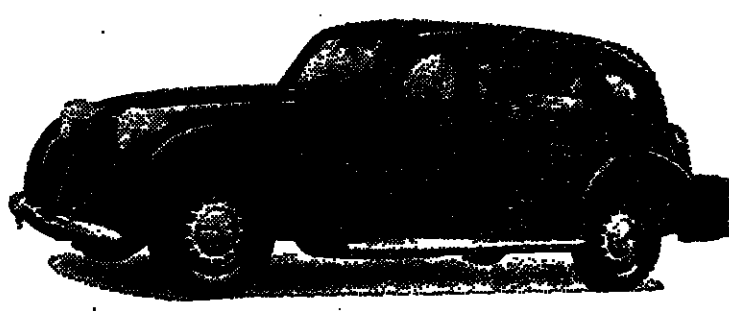
1931 2516 cc, 1295 kg



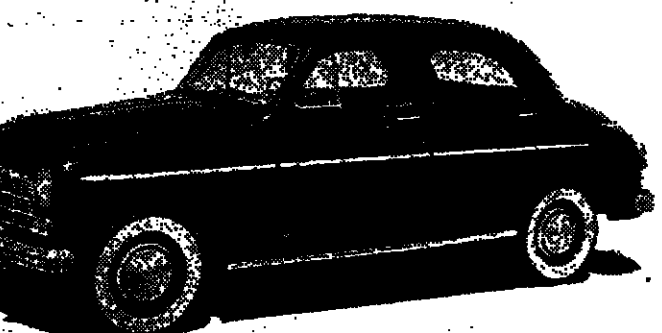
1934 2516 cc, 1435 kg



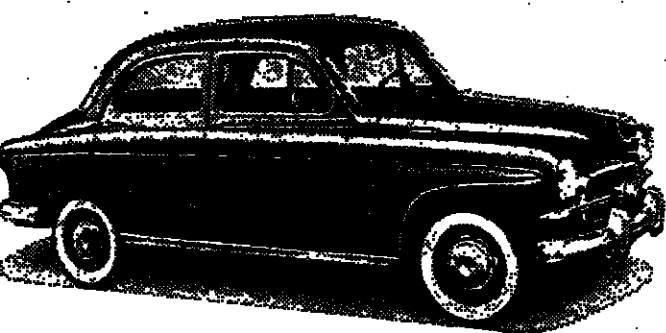
1937 1089 cc, 1300 kg



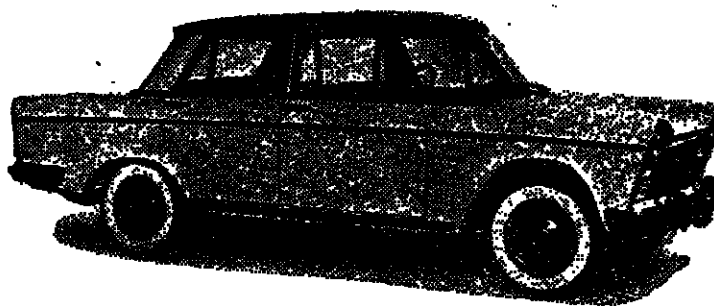
1938 2852 cc, 1855 kg



1952 1901 cc, 1200 kg



1956 1901 cc, 1240 kg



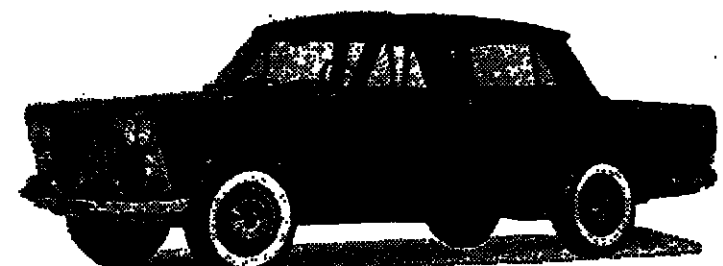
1959 1795 cc, 1230 kg



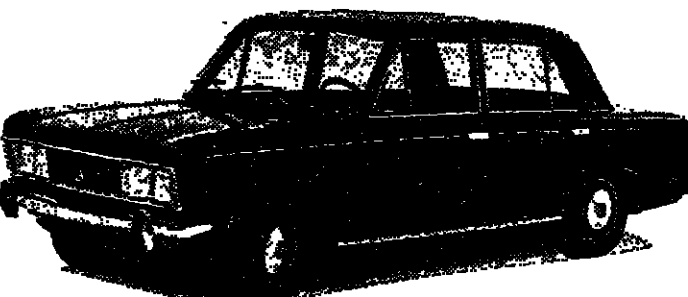
1959 2054 cc, 1300 kg



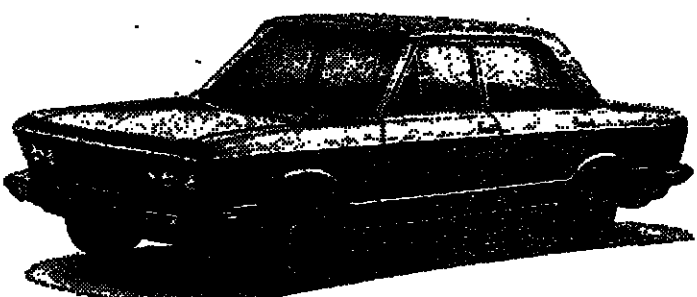
1961 2279 cc, 1320 kg



1963 2279 cc, 1285 kg



1967 1608 cc, 1000 kg



1969 2866 cc, 1510 kg

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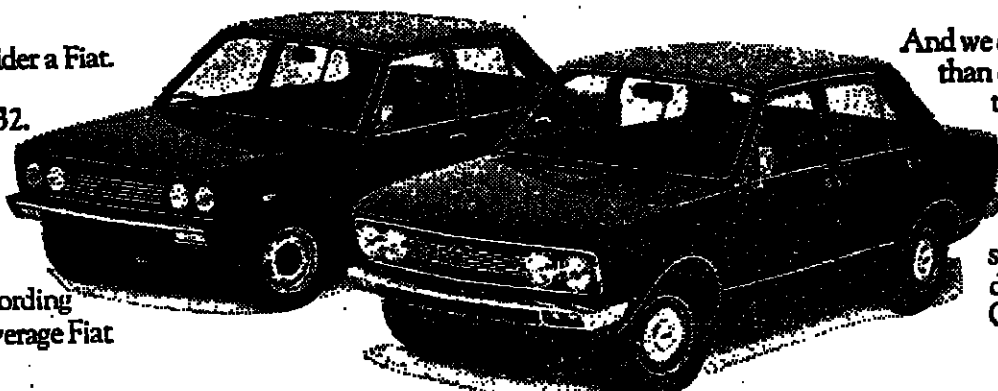
As you can see, over the last 70 years we've made more than a few.

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Of any size.

FIAT

A Divided Quebec Appears to Agree That Independence Is Now Unlikely

English Speakers See Agitation as Rhetoric

DEWITTVILLE, Canada (AP)—Royce Ruddock says his neighbors here in Huntingdon County don't worry at all about the prospect of independence for Quebec Province.

"Before the November election, there were all kinds of people who said if the Parti Québécois comes in, they'd get out," he said, smiling. "But I haven't seen any leave yet."

The people of this English-speaking corner of Quebec seem unconcerned with the rhetoric of separatism they hear from Montreal and Quebec City.

Dewittville lies only an hour's drive south of Montreal but it might as well be a million miles away. The farmers' speech echoes the Scottish highlanders more than the Normandy coast, and the notion that Quebec might secede from the rest of Canada is dismissed as a grin and a simple explanation: It will never happen because only a small radical minority of French Quebec's inhabitants wants it.

"I'm not going to lose any sleep over it," said Maxine Ruddock, 45, who with her husband runs the Dewittville general store.

In Schools

"I think it grew in the schools where you might have a few radicals," she said. "And several years ago there may have been a few radical parents. They used to listen to their priests."

Huntingdon County voters sent a conservative Union Nationale deputy to the provincial assembly in November's elections, when the separatist Parti Québécois—led by René Lévesque, look-alike of the assembly for the first time. Mr. Lévesque, now premier, has promised a referendum on secession in two or three years.

But the Parti Québécois won only 41 per cent of the popular vote and public opinion polls show that only 20 per cent or less of the Quebec electorate supports independence.

"Lévesque was elected, sure, but he wasn't preaching separation at the time," said Douglas McCollin, 68, a retired businessman. "If he had run on separation, he'd have lost. He won't get more than 15 per cent in a referendum. It's just this tiny minority that's raising hell."

Johnston Abraham, 81, agreed. "There's a

radical element underneath it all," he said as he took time out from his afternoon ice skating.

Trade Line

Mr. Abraham, a retired dentist, said Quebec could not go it alone because the trade links between Quebec, rich in raw materials, and Ontario, Canada's manufacturing center, makes it impossible.

"Quebec can't live without Ontario and Ontario can't live very well without Quebec," he said.

French Canadians are better off remaining in the confederation, Mr. Abraham said. "They have made great advances under the aegis and support of the English."

"They are really newcomers and they don't have it." What Mr. Abraham is talking about is the English on St. James Street (Montreal's financial center) have Commercial and business sense. It's only in the last few years that the men came to have it... and they got it because the English pushed them to it."

The French cause finds little sympathy on the flat, dull plains of Huntingdon County, where the "Anglos" outnumber the French in Dewittville, a hamlet of 250, and in many other towns. In the province as a whole, the French are a 4-1 majority.

Population Aging

But this area of southwestern Quebec, abutting the New York State border, is changing. The English population is aging, and younger French Canadians have been moving down from the north.

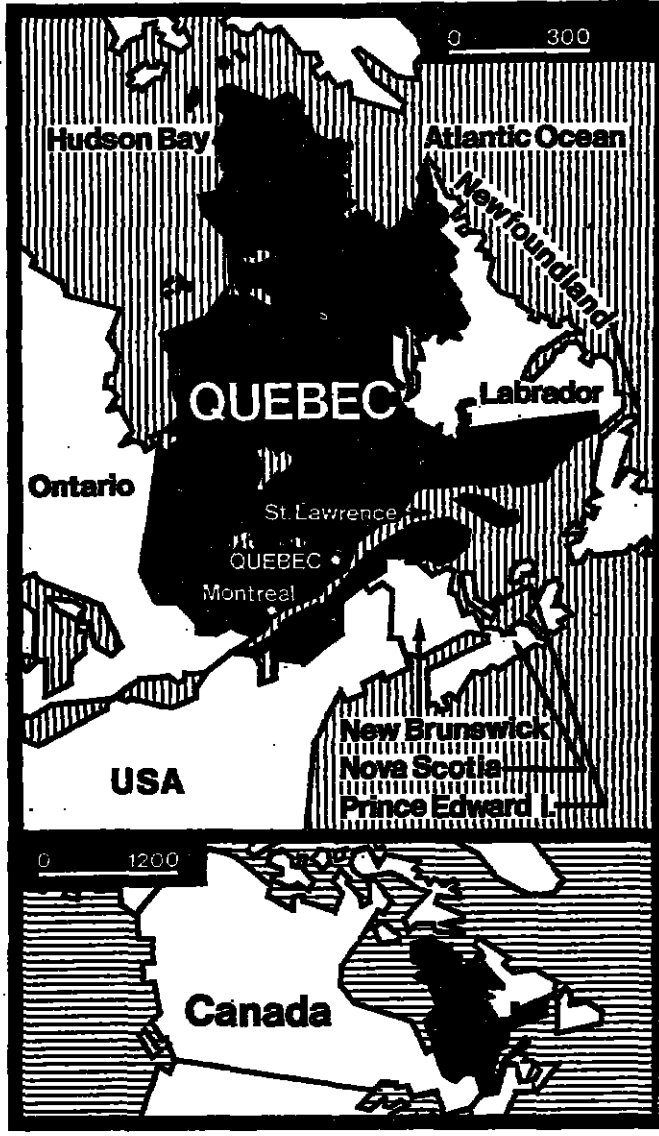
The French complain that their province is not developing as it should economically and that federal government neglect is to blame.

Is it a legitimate complaint?

"Didn't you read the Montreal Star this morning?" Mrs. Ruddock asked. "Look."

The English-language paper reported that Quebec will receive more than half of the \$2.5 billion in "equalization" funds the federal government allocates to Canada's poorer provinces. In effect, the money comes from the "have" provinces of Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia. Quebec receives about a third of its government revenue from Ottawa.

"There goes that money if they separate," Mrs. Ruddock said. "No, they can't complain."



The accompanying dispatches were written by Charles Hanley of the Associated Press.

French Speakers Believe Changes Needed

ST. EUSTACHE DES GRÈS, Canada, Feb. 13 (AP)—Their leader calls French Quebec the last and best of colonial peoples, but the residents of this village in the heartland of French Canada are far from convinced that Quebec should become the world's newest nation.

"After more than a century of confederation, there are certainly things that must change, but not necessarily this way," said Joseph Duplessis, the mayor of St. Eustache des Grès. "We'll wait and see."

With an avowed goal of independence for Quebec Province, Premier René Lévesque and his Parti Québécois—known as Pequistes—were swept into power last November by which Mr. Lévesque called an electoral "referendum." They won 41 per cent of the vote in the province-wide election and 64 per cent of the seats in the provincial assembly.

Good Government

"I voted Pequistes because I thought they would give us good government for a change," said Suzanne Houde, manager of the priest's rectory beside the towering stone church.

"That's what you hear a lot of people saying, that it's the Liberals they voted against, and not for separation," Mr. Duplessis said.

St. Eustache des Grès, a village of 3,000, and surrounding communities in the St. Lawrence Valley halfway between Montreal and Quebec City, replaced their Liberal party deputy with a Pequistes.

The Liberal government of former Premier Robert Bourassa developed an image of incompetence and neglect in dealing with Quebec's serious economic problems—9 to 10 per cent unemployment, major labor disruptions, heavy debt and a stagnating economy.

"But as for separation," Mrs. Houde said, "I'm against it. Quebec cannot make it alone, for economic reasons and many reasons."

According to public opinion polls before the election, about 20 per cent of Quebec voters favored separation. That figure dropped to 11 per cent in a poll taken soon after the balloting. "It may have been the shock of recognition of accomplishment," a pollster said. The polls also showed that separatist sentiment is strongest among younger Quebec residents.

"I'm firmly committed to it," said paper mill worker Raymond Gauthier, 37. "I was in the army for eight years and left three years ago. And by then I was convinced."

Several residents agreed that, probably 25 per cent of the people of St. Eustache des Grès support secession. Perhaps half are undecided, they said, and these may be influenced by how well Mr. Lévesque and his separatist govern Quebec in the next few years.

The French language is unchallenged in this area except in the executive offices of chemical plants and paper mills, many of them U.S.-owned.

Mr. Gauthier, who learned English in the army, says the language issue is the seed of separation.

"Language and, secondly, the bad relationship between the provincial and federal governments," he said.

"All of the supervisors at my mill speak English. They pass over you if you don't speak English. And there are many French speakers who would make good or better supervisors."

The provincial-federal rift has festered since 1960, when the Conservative government of 110 years ago in what Mr. Lévesque describes as a crudely arranged marriage was ready for an amicable divorce.

Language has been the most emotional issue but Quebec and the federal government in Ottawa have battled incessantly in virtually every field of government—from the naming of new schools to the structure of welfare programs to the right of the federal government to draft Quebec residents in wartime.

Tax Money

"An important thing is that if Quebec separates, our tax money will stay in Quebec," said Mr. Gauthier.

The election of the Parti Québécois, whose program is mildly socialistic, has aroused some fears among U.S. and English-Canadian businessmen that their interests in Quebec will be nationalized.

"We want separation to be our own country, but not to be Quebec standing alone," Mr. Gauthier said. "People are afraid the Americans will leave if separation comes but that won't happen."

Mr. Lévesque has promised a referendum on separation before his term—probably four years runs out. Canada's Liberal Prime Minister, Pierre Elliott Trudeau, has called for a vote to settle the question "once and for all." But the timing is Mr. Lévesque's prerogative and a propaganda war between the two governments is beginning.

China Is Believed to Be the Missing Key Piece in Southern African Puzzle

By Jim Hoagland

PRETORIA (WP)—The east wind of world revolution forecast by Mao Tse-tung has lost much of the threat it once held for white power in South Africa. But, according to some leading officials and businessmen here, China's changing foreign policy is the missing key piece in the power puzzle of southern Africa.

"I would vote with both hands for good ties to Red China," Jan Marek, one of South Africa's most prominent financiers and a spokesman for white business and professional groups, said after a recent trip to Hong Kong.

"The Chinese need the resources we have, they have learned about Africa in recent years and we, they and the Western countries have a common enemy—the Soviet Union," Mr. Marek said in his Trust Bank headquarters in Cape Town.

At the heart of this calculation is the hope that Peking's aggres-

sively anti-Soviet foreign policy will lead China to soften its once important backing for black revolutionary groups in southern Africa, even more and become more tolerant of white rule here as the Soviet presence increases in this region.

Soviet Effort

The Soviet Union is backing black guerrillas in Rhodesia's border war, supports the radical governments in neighboring Angola and Mozambique and helps the African National Congress, one of the two main South African black exile groups.

Analysts who have emphasized the private importance of a U.S.-China connection in this region to oppose Soviet efforts range from Henry Kissinger to South African black political leader Robert Sobukwe, jailed for nine years by the white government and now living under partial house arrest.

"In our discussions Kissinger put heavy emphasis on the Chinese reaction to our moves in Angola," Sen. Dick Clark, D-Iowa, recalled on a trip here in early December. "He spent half of his

Peking's Anti-Moscow Stand Linked to Drop in Aid to Rebels

time in our discussions saying that China would think we were weak if we stayed out of Angola."

Sen. Clark, head of a Senate subcommittee on Africa, played an important role in the congressional refusal to continue the secret financial and material support sought by Mr. Kissinger for two Angola guerrilla groups during that country's civil war last year.

Policy Watershed

The two groups, Holden Roberto's National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and Jonas Savimbi's Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), were supported extensively by the South Africans but were weakened by the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and Cuban Army units, aided by the Soviet Union.

Angola appears to have been a watershed for Chinese policy in southern Africa, a region pro-



Sen. Dick Clark

nounced by Chou En-lai as "ripe for revolution" in 1965.

At the turn of the decade, China was supplying some weap-

ons to the MPLA, in competition with the Soviet Union, and was training and supplying guerrillas fighting in Mozambique.

Peking's decision to send thousands of Chinese workers to build the railroad between Tanzania and Zambia led South African Prime Minister John Vorster to brand "the Chinese bridgehead" in Africa as "the greatest single threat in Africa at present." In 1971, the government here then portrayed China as trying to turn Africa into a dumping ground for excess population.

But at about the time Mr. Vorster was making his judgment, Chinese foreign policy was undergoing major shifts, evidently in response to the collapse of the Cultural Revolution and a decision to put opposition to the Soviet Union before all other foreign policy objectives.

By 1972, Richard Nixon was welcomed to Peking, the Chinese foreign minister went to Tehran to praise the Shah of Iran as the leading power in the Gulf,

contacts were made with conservative sheikdoms in that region and aid to guerrillas there was cut back sharply.

Shifting Horses

In Angola, the Chinese were also apparently shifting horses. When the civil war broke out in 1975, Western reporters saw large quantities of Chinese arms being used by troops of the FNLA and UNITA.

But, Sen. Clark recalled, the Chinese "got out very early" in contrast to the United States, "even though they had made the first big commitment" to the FNLA. Sen. Clark declined to speculate on why the Chinese shut down their aid by the early summer of 1976, at about the time South African involvement in Angola was beginning.

Today, South African officials no longer hammer the Chinese in their public statements and speeches. Information and Interior Minister Connie Mulder paused during an interview after

denouncing "Communism's aim of dominating first South Africa and then the rest of the world" to specify, "I mean Moscow by that, not Peking."

Blocked to a large extent from marketing its exports in black Africa, South Africa is "being forced to turn to the east for markets in places that would surprise the world," a senior official at the South African Reserve Bank said in a clear hint that the business links Mr. Marek wants to promote with Peking may be more advanced than is publicly known.

Other Links

How far the unlikely friendship between Pretoria and Peking will go is problematic, however. In its campaign to cultivate stronger links with other diplomatically isolated countries such as Israel and some Latin American dictatorships, South Africa has also been courting Taiwan in recent years.

One of the keenest judges of China's intentions in this region is Mr. Sobukwe, who was head of the Pan African Congress political movement before he was

arrested and the party jailed in 1961. The Chinese, who some support for the P.A.C., Moscow began backing the party. Mr. Sobukwe, however, voiced his views publicly. He was released from prison in 1969, but been banished by the government to the small mining town of Kimberley, where he remains under a modified form of arrest at night. He is also forbidden by law from giving interviews or publishing his views.

If he could give interviews, Mr. Sobukwe would say his view that the key factor now is "the belief of the South Union and China that black movements will take over" in Asia, South-West Africa (Namibia) and South Africa. "We are beginning to decide that black governments it will be no worrying about giving minority governments a few years."

"The United States is afraid the Russians to get all the oil out of the Middle East and the Reds out of power and putting the Russians will build up their relationship with China," Mr. Sobukwe would

Reinvigorated Trade Commission Is Drawing Howls From U.S. Businessmen

By Jean Carper

WASHINGTON (WP)—When Arthur Angel, attorney in charge of the Federal Trade Commission's investigation of the funeral industry, was asked if he had been offered any monetary inducements to defect to the other side, he quipped: "No, but they did offer me a free funeral—if I'd take it now." Mr. Angel's apocryphal story illustrates two aspects of this consumer protection agency—that it has become one of the most effective regulatory bodies and that businessmen who are targets of FTC actions are upset.

The business backlash is ironic. For until several years ago the agency was a laughing stock. Its record included such victories as these: 13 years to make a product stop claiming it cured "tired blood" and 30 years to make salesmen of a furnace company stop taking explosions in people's basements. Then, in 1969, Ralph Nader issued a stinging report on the agency's dereliction of duty, charging that it wasted time on trivia, avoided cases against big businesses and was staffed with political hacks.

Since Mr. Nader's attack—and largely because of it—the FTC has experienced a remarkable rejuvenation. The once-timid agency has grown so bold that some critics now complain that it is too big and too powerful. Its budget has more than tripled—from \$17 million in 1970 to \$59 million in this fiscal year. Its staff has grown from 1,200 to 1,700 and has

been strengthened by the addition of bright, young, energetic lawyers and academicians.

The present chairman, Calvin Collier, now 35, is the youngest chairman in the agency's history. The head of the Bureau of Economics, Darius Gaskins Jr., came from the University of California at Berkeley, where he was an assistant professor of economics. The FTC has already recruited 22 law graduates from the class of 1977.

759 Probes

Hardly a day goes by without an FTC news release announcing a new action or investigation. It now has 759 investigations under way—of everything from buying clubs to life insurance. It has brought action against nearly every corporate giant in sight, including Exxon, General Motors, Hertz, Avis, Sears, Roebuck, Kellogg, General Foods, International Telephone & Telegraph, Levi Strauss & Co. and the American Medical Association.

With extensive new powers, granted in 1974, the FTC can reach across state borders to clamp down on any business practice "in or affecting" commerce. Previously, it could take action only in matters "in" interstate commerce.

The agency has also been explicitly authorized to impose tough rules of conduct on whole categories of businesses and established precise procedures for doing so. The agency now has 18 such trade regulation rules to tell busi-

Flurry of Probes, Restrictions Begins to Provoke Resistance

nesses, such as hearing aid dealers, vocational schools, health spas, funeral directors, food advertisers, what they can and cannot do. A violation of an adopted rule is subject to a maximum \$10,000-a-day fine.

The agency also plans to extend rule-making to outlaw practices it considers anti-competitive, such as the practice of shopping center tenants having a veto clause in their leases to keep out competition.

Power Assessed

Because of this power to impose wide-reaching rules that have the effect of law, Peter White of the National Chamber of Commerce calls the FTC "the second most powerful legislative body in the United States." It has the power, he says, to "indeed alter the structure of an industry."

Not surprisingly, the FTC's new activism endears it to consumer advocates, despite criticism that the agency still is not as effective as it could be. Mr. Nader, for example, has generally praised the new FTC, despite his recent squabble with FTC Commissioner Paul Rand Dixon. Hard feelings between the two date back to the time Mr. Nader's critical report was issued, when Mr. Dixon was FTC chairman. Much of Mr. Nader's criticism

was directed against Mr. Dixon, who subsequently lost his chairmanship.

In October, Rep. John Mose's consumer subcommittee ranked the FTC No. 2 in effectiveness among nine federal regulatory agencies (the Securities and Exchange Commission was No. 1). To help the agency keep up the good work, the subcommittee urged more money, staff and powers. Notably powers to make it easier to subpoena corporate records.

In some other circles, however, mere mention of the FTC is enough to set teeth on edge. Businessmen now find the agency about as approachable as an unleashed tiger. Some in Congress have begun to call it a runaway agency that needs its powers trimmed. After a watch-and-wait period, a definite "stop the FTC" movement is erupting into the open. Although it is still a small backlash, it is vigorous and growing and deserves notice.

Gloves Off

In two recent articles, Business Week described the "escalating struggle" between business and the FTC. Business, it said, is fed up and the gloves are coming off. "Until recently," the magazine observed, "it has been rare for top executives to lambast the

FTC. But business has been talking back to the FTC more frequently in recent months. This has meant resisting its orders, filing suit against it and opposing the agency's efforts to broaden its authority." Businessmen accuse the FTC of launching investigations that are really fishing expeditions, making unreasonable, costly demands for large amounts of company materials, harassing companies and overstepping its legal authority.

One case particularly angering business is an FTC inquiry into the true effect and purpose of cigarette advertising. The agency suspects that tobacco companies may not be telling the truth when they claim their advertising is not aimed at enticing new, presumably young, smokers, but only at encouraging present smokers to switch brands. To find out what the industry is up to, the FTC has subpoenaed 12 years of marketing research from the six major cigarette companies.

In the past cigarette companies have quietly cooperated with the FTC but this time the largest company, R.J. Reynolds, has asked the commissioners to quash the subpoena. Even the president of Kellogg, snarling over FTC attempts to break up what it calls a four-company cereal monopoly, has joined forces with the cigarette industry, protesting that the

FTC is not empowered to "cut cigarette sales."

Businessmen who try to negotiate compromises with proposed FTC regulations often find the door shut to them.

As further injury, business claims the FTC runs a macho-vetran press office that makes the FTC look good at the expense of truthfulness and fairness to business.

Abrasive Behavior

Some in Congress are beginning to find the FTC's new aggressive behavior abrasive. Increasingly, the FTC staff and commissioners are being called to Congress to explain—not as in the past why they are doing too little, but why they are doing too much. Congressional threats of curbing the FTC's powers are in the air. Lawmakers are particularly irritated over the agency's gusto in drawing up so many trade regulation rules that businessmen hate.

The funeral industry gets the credit for giving the FTC the toughest fight so far over its rule-making authority. The funeral directors organized early and well. Tom Clark, attorney for the national funeral directors' association, says they have raised more than half a million dollars from members to fight the FTC's

proposed rule. The FTC says the bereaved are often victimized when arranging for funerals because they cannot make price comparisons and do not know their legal rights. Thus, the rule would require funeral directors to give prices over the phone, display inexpensive caskets alongside expensive ones, get permission for embalming and themselves funeral costs.

The funeral industry fight is fueled by objections not only to the rule provisions, but also to the FTC's "unwarranted intrusion" in a state's rights matter. The funeral industry tried to get an injunction against FTC hearings in New York and, according to an FTC attorney, has "mounted all-out opposition, challenging every factual and legal premise" the FTC put forth. The industry even hired former FTC commissioner Everett M. Smith to help prepare its case against the agency.

Mr. Angel accuses the opposition of playing rough and dirty by trying to intimidate witnesses cooperating with the government. He says a priest who was to testify at a Los Angeles hearing was asked by an anonymous, late-night phone caller what kind of embalming fluid he would like right then and whether he was ready for his own funeral.

Mr. Clark denies any harassment by his group but vows he will do everything constitutionally possible to defeat the FTC's proposal. That includes appealing the matter as far as the Supreme Court, if necessary.

which could tie up the rule for two to seven years.

"At the moment, the FTC probably is in little danger of having its powers curbed or money rolled back. And-ages forces are not that strong. The real danger is that the Congress and administration are controlled by Democrats."

Still, the pressure has effects. Some businesses already pooling resources to fight the FTC. Those facing rule making are heartened by funeral industry's hard line as they learn their own turn comes. They are encouraged to follow a "this means, among other things, that so many rules damnable announced may be formed only after years of delay—or never."

200-Mile Fishing Zone Put in Effect by Paris

PARIS, Feb. 13 (Reuters)—France today formally set a 200-mile fishing and mineral-rich limit off its Atlantic, English Channel and North Sea coast in line with Common Market policy.

The move, approved by the Council last June and cleared by parliament, was announced in yesterday's issue of the official government gazette. The fishing limit had been 12 miles. The order does not apply to France's Mediterranean coast.


(Continued from Page 9)

All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

(Canadian)

8¾% Notes Due February 1, 1983

**DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION
HARRIS & PARTNERS LIMITED**



ORION

1976... significant growth

	1974	1975	1976
Consolidated pre-tax profits	£000	£000	£000
Profits after tax	4,869	7,370	9,785
Total Assets	2,442	3,562	4,652
Share Capital and Reserves	550,043	716,176	998,348
	23,700	27,280	*45,125

*including Subordinated Loan of US \$18 million subscribed 30th April 1976

● Orion Bank's Results for 1976 reflect significant growth in all areas of the banks' operations and demonstrate Orion's increasing stature as a *major multinational investment bank*.

● Consolidated pre-tax profits for 1976 were £9,705,000 (£4,652,000 net profit). These compare with 1975 pre-tax profits of £7,370,000 (£3,562,000 net profit) and represent an increase on the year of 31.7% before tax.

● Total Assets moved from £717,176,000 to £998,348,000, an increase of 39%.

● Capital, Subordinated Loan and Reserves now stand at £45,125,000.

● In 1976 Orion Bank managed or co-managed financings of more than US\$3 billion or the equivalent. The bank was lead manager of 8 Eurobond issues and co-manager of another 23 and also arranged 14 private placements of US\$310 million.

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1 London Wall, London EC2Y 5JX
Telephone: 01-600 6222 Telex: 8811837

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Chicago Options Table

[illegible]

American Exchange Options

Option	& price	Vol. Last	Vol. Last	Vol. Last	Close	Option	& price	Vol. Last	Vol. Last	Vol. Last	Close	Option	& price	Vol. Last	Vol. Last	Vol. Last	Close	
		Feb -	May -	Aug -				Apr -	Jul -	Oct -				Mar -	Jun -	Oct -		
A M F	20	167	116	161	24	3 1/4	22%					Hercu	30	7	1	27	1/4	a
A M F	46 1/2	30	14	14 1/2	14 1/2	5 1/2	20					Hercu	30	7	1	27	1/4	a
A M F	20	104	24	49	119	14	5 1/2	20				H F C C	20	151	11-16	55	1-14	a
A S A	20	104	24	49	119	14	5 1/2	20				H F C C	20	151	11-16	55	1-14	a
Avnet	20	119	25	124	117	3 1/4	17 1/4					Lilly	20	40	4	2 1/4	a	
Avnet	20	11	1-46	46	34	24	13-14					Lilly	20	40	4	2 1/4	a	
Calmar	50	8	b	b	2 1/4	a						Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
Calmar	50	8	b	b	2 1/4	a						Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
Cibola	30	393	119	225	2	128	24	21 1/4				Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
Cibola	20	25	b	b	2 1/4	a						Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
Dr Pop	10	34	3	3	3 1/4	2	3 1/4	13 1/4				Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
El-Pas	15	338	3-14	3-14	313	3	15 1/4					Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
El-Pas	15	32	3-14	3-14	116	1	7 1/4					Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
El-Pas	15	32	3-14	3-14	116	1	7 1/4					Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
Grace	20	67	4	4 1/4	4	4 1/4	3 1/4	29 1/4				Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
Grace	20	67	4	4 1/4	4	4 1/4	3 1/4	29 1/4				Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
Lac	15	149	13	9-16	136	15-16	4	1 1/4	19 1/4			Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
Lac	15	149	13	9-16	136	15-16	4	1 1/4	19 1/4			Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
Lac	15	149	13	9-16	136	15-16	4	1 1/4	19 1/4			Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
Lac	15	149	13	9-16	136	15-16	4	1 1/4	19 1/4			Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
MGIC	15	a	a	a	30	3	17 1/4					Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
MGIC	15	a	a	a	30	3	17 1/4					Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
N Diet	25	27	1-16	118	44	21	11-14	24 1/4				Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
N Diet	25	27	1-16	118	44	21	11-14	24 1/4				Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
N Diet	25	27	1-16	118	44	21	11-14	24 1/4				Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
N Diet	25	27	1-16	118	44	21	11-14	24 1/4				Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
Pennley	45	63	1-16	20	1-14	30	2 1/4	42 1/4				Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
Pennley	45	63	1-16	20	1-14	30	2 1/4	42 1/4				Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
Pennley	45	63	1-16	20	1-14	30	2 1/4	42 1/4				Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
Pennley	45	63	1-16	20	1-14	30	2 1/4	42 1/4				Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
Phil P	35	8	11 1/4	3	11 1/4	3	6 1/4	6 1/4				Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
Phil P	35	8	11 1/4	3	11 1/4	3	6 1/4	6 1/4				Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
Phil P	35	8	11 1/4	3	11 1/4	3	6 1/4	6 1/4				Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
Phil P	35	8	11 1/4	3	11 1/4	3	6 1/4	6 1/4				Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
Res OG	15	84	a	30	7	b	18					Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
Res OG	15	84	a	30	7	b	18					Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
Res OG	15	84	a	30	7	b	18					Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
Res OG	15	84	a	30	7	b	18					Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
Searle	15	11	1-14	286	3-16	175	4	11 1/4				Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
Searle	15	11	1-14	286	3-16	175	4	11 1/4				Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
Searle	15	11	1-14	286	3-16	175	4	11 1/4				Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
Searle	15	11	1-14	286	3-16	175	4	11 1/4				Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
Searle	15	11	1-14	286	3-16	175	4	11 1/4				Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
Searle	15	11	1-14	286	3-16	175	4	11 1/4				Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
Searle	15	11	1-14	286	3-16	175	4	11 1/4				Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
Searle	15	11	1-14	286	3-16	175	4	11 1/4				Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
Searle	15	11	1-14	286	3-16	175	4	11 1/4				Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
Searle	15	11	1-14	286	3-16	175	4	11 1/4				Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
Searle	15	11	1-14	286	3-16	175	4	11 1/4				Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
Searle	15	11	1-14	286	3-16	175	4	11 1/4				Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
Searle	15	11	1-14	286	3-16	175	4	11 1/4				Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
Searle	15	11	1-14	286	3-16	175	4	11 1/4				Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
Searle	15	11	1-14	286	3-16	175	4	11 1/4				Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
Searle	15	11	1-14	286	3-16	175	4	11 1/4				Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
Searle	15	11	1-14	286	3-16	175	4	11 1/4				Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
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Searle	15	11	1-14	286	3-16	175	4	11 1/4				Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
Searle	15	11	1-14	286	3-16	175	4	11 1/4				Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
Searle	15	11	1-14	286	3-16	175	4	11 1/4				Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
Searle	15	11	1-14	286	3-16	175	4	11 1/4				Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
Searle	15	11	1-14	286	3-16	175	4	11 1/4				Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
Searle	15	11	1-14	286	3-16	175	4	11 1/4				Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
Searle	15	11	1-14	286	3-16	175	4	11 1/4				Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
Searle	15	11	1-14	286	3-16	175	4	11 1/4				Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
Searle	15	11	1-14	286	3-16	175	4	11 1/4				Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
Searle	15	11	1-14	286	3-16	175	4	11 1/4				Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
Searle	15	11	1-14	286	3-16	175	4	11 1/4				Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
Searle	15	11	1-14	286	3-16	175	4	11 1/4				Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
Searle	15	11	1-14	286	3-16	175	4	11 1/4				Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
Searle	15	11	1-14	286	3-16	175	4	11 1/4				Merrill	20	422	34	22	1-14	a
Searle	15	11	1-14	286	3-16	175	4	11 1/4										

Insurance Stocks

[illegible]

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of Friday's closing inter-bank
 eign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major curren-
 cy in the national currencies of each of the following financial cen-
 ters. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

[illegible]

19. To expedite a delivery.
(international call means business.)
("Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.")

**Consolidated Trading
Of AMEX Listings**
Week Ended Feb. 11, 1977

	Sales	High	Low	Last Cb
Mount Oil M	929,200	55%	48%	48% 57
Veratrol	471,800	7	6	6% + 3
Veratrol Corp	416,800	21%	20%	20% + 3
Veratrol	411,900	7%	7%	7% + 13
Veratrol	406,500	23%	20%	23% + 1
Veratrol	301,000	1%	1%	1% - 3
Veratrol	238,000	14%	13%	13% + 4
Veratrol	233,300	38	32%	37 + 2%
Veratrol	181,400	88%	36	86% + 4
Veratrol	171,000	9%	3%	3% + 4
Veratrol	15,560	560		
Veratrol	Year to date	86,943.05	shares.	
Veratrol	Issues traded in	1,139.		
Veratrol	Advances	396;	declines:	527;
Veratrol	Unchanged:	228.		
Veratrol	New highs:	100;	new lows:	10.

NYSE Averages

Week Ended Feb. 11, 1977			
	High	Low	Last
ust.	80.47	59.23	59.35
ust.	41.28	40.39	40.39
ust.	41.40	40.61	40.61
ust.	58.05	55.51	55.65
ust.	55.85	54.37	54.57
Standard & Poor's			
ust.	113.99	110.75	111.25
ust.	14.54	13.96	14.04
ust.	54.25	52.30	52.58
ust.	11.86	11.63	11.76
ust.	102.63	100.12	100.22
Dow Jones			
ust.	954.70	929.03	931.32
ust.	229.98	222.76	224.34
ust.	110.91	105.32	106.08
ust.	314.30	304.17	306.19

Can. \$80,000,000

The Royal Bank of Canada

Can \$40,000,000 8% Debentures due 1984
Can \$40,000,000 9% Debentures due 1992

Orion Bank Limited Wood Gundy Limited
Credit Suisse White Weld Limited Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited
Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Nesbitt, Thomson Limited

Abkhaz Bank of Kuwait K.S.C.
Al. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V.
Algemeene Bank Nederland N.V.
A. E. Ames & Co. Limited
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Julius Baer International Limited
Banco Balboa & Sotomayor S.A.
Banca Commerciale Italiana
Banca del Gottardo
Banca della Svizzera Italiana
Bankers Trust International Limited
Bank of America International
The Bank of Bermuda, Ltd.
Bank Gutwiler, Kurz, Bueglinger
(Overseas) Limited
Bankhaus Bargarud und Brückelschen
A.G.
Bank Leu International Ltd.
Bank Mees & Hope N.V.
Bank Morgan International N.V.
Banque Araba & Internationale
d'Investissement (B.A.I.I.)
Banque Belge pour l'Industrie S.A.
Banque du Benelux S.A.
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
Banque Française du Commerce
Extérieur
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg
S.A.
Banque Louis-Dreyfus
Banque Nationale de Paris
Banque de Neufville, Schlumberger,
Mallet
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Banque Populaire Suisse S.A.
Luxembourg
Banque Rothschild
Banque de l'Union Européenne
Banque Worms
Baring Brothers & Co., Limited
Banque Internationale Ltd.
Bayrische Handels- und
Wechsel-Bank
Berger Bank
Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank
Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.
International Limited
Burns Fry Limited
Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations
Cazenove & Co.
Chase Manhattan Limited
Commerzbank-Aktiengesellschaft
Comptoir d'Escompte Limited
Creditanstalt-Bankverein
Credit Commercial de France
Credit Général, S.A. de Banque
Credit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine

Crédit Industriel et Commercial
Crédit Lyonnais
Crédit du Nord
Credito Italiano
Richard Daus & Co. Bankiers vormalse
Hans W. Bersten
Deloitte
Den Danske Bank af 1871 Aktieselskab
Den norske Creditbank
Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Deutsche Girozentrale
-Deutsche Kommunalbank-
Deutsche & Asiatische International S.G.
Dillon, Read & Co. Corporation
Dominion Securities Corporation
Harris & Partners Limited
Dresdener Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Effektenbank-Warburg
Europäische Bank
Euromobiliare S.p.A. Compagnia
Europei Internobiliare
Europæen Banking Company Limited
Eurotrading Limited
First Boston (Europe) Limited
First Chicago Limited
Robert Fleming & Co. Limited
Gibson Glynnes & Co. Limited
Girozentrale und Bank der
Österreichischen
Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft
Goldman Sachs International Corp.
Greenfields Incorporated
Haas & Co.
Handelsbank N.W. (Overseas) Limited
Heinrichs Landesbank Girozentrale
Hill Samuel & Co. Limited
E. F. Hutton & Co. N.V.
Internationale-Banque
Jardet & Fils & Company, Limited
Kansallis-Osake-Pankki
Kittling, Peabody International Limited
Klitten & Aitken
Kjøbenhavnss Bank
Kleinwort & Sons Limited
Kreditbank N.V.
Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International
Kwank Foreign Trading Contracting &
Investment Co. (S.A.E.)
Kawati Investment Company (S.A.E.)
Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited
Leclerc & Cie
Lévesque, Eschabin Inc.
Leibhardt & Loeb International S.A.
London Multinational Bank
(Underwriters) Limited
Manufacturers Hanover Limited
McLeod, Young, Weir & Company
Limited

Merck, Finck & Co.
 Merrill Lynch International & Co.
 B. Metzler anal. Sohu & Co.
 Mitsubishi Bank (Europe) S.A.
 Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited
 Morgan Crucible Co. Limited
 Morgan Stanley International
 National Westminster Bank Group
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Abstract

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Banque Nationale de Paris Banque de l'Union Européenne
Société Générale Banque Commerciale pour l'Europe du Nord (Eurobank)

and
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Five-Player Deal

Bs Trade Madlock
Giants for Murcer

Feb. 13 (AP).—Bill Madlock, a career batting average of .337, was traded by the New York Yankees to the San Francisco Giants for Bobby Murcer, a five-player deal. The Yankees received catcher Steve Ontiveros, pitcher Andy Messersmith, and outfielder Fred Lewis.

Madlock, 33, pitched for the Yankees in 1976, winning 14 games and losing 10. He had a 3.54 earned-run average. He was a two-time All-Star and won the Cy Young Award in 1976. He was also named MVP of the American League in 1976.

Murcer, 31, made the American League All-Star team from 1971 through 1974 before he was traded to the Yankees. He was a three-time All-Star and won the MVP of the American League in 1974.

Madlock was traded to the Yankees in 1976 for Murcer. He was a two-time All-Star and won the Cy Young Award in 1976. He was also named MVP of the American League in 1976.

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Bill Madlock



Bobby Murcer

Wins 1,500 Meters

Walker Demonstrates
His Gold Medal Form

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (NYT).—First came the strength. Then the power. And finally, John Walker delivered the decisive kick that again demonstrated why he holds the Olympic gold medal at 1,500 meters and the world record in the mile.

Walker, 26, set a meet record in the 1,500 during the United States Olympic invitation track meet last night at Madison Square Garden. His time, 3 minutes 40.2 seconds, was the equivalent of a 3:57 mile.

But it was the manner in which the rangy New Zealander won that will remain with the crowd of 1,000. And considering that Walker was bothered by a glandular infection earlier in the week that had swollen his throat, one must wonder what he would have done with training time.

The race had been billed as a duel between Walker and Neil O'Shaughnessy, the Irish Olympian who had run a 3:55.4 mile earlier this winter.

The duel developed after O'Shaughnessy replaced Byron Dye as the leader with 5 1/4 laps left.

Twice the 6-foot, 184-pound Walker challenged his smaller rival on the backstretch, first with 3 1/2 laps left and then again one lap later. Each time, O'Shaughnessy accelerated and eluded Walker's pace.

Walker was not to be denied a third time. And when he went ahead, with two laps left, the man in black quickly put five yards between himself and O'Shaughnessy.

But Walker's class really surfaced as he sustained his kick, never yielding to a late-charging Paul Cummings or O'Shaughnessy.

Walker's victory was matched by an equally inspired performance from Mark Belger of Villanova, who stunned Mike Bolt starting the last lap of the 800 and won by two yards with a meet-record time of 1:49.3.

Garden fans got their first look at Jeanette Bolden, the amazing 17-year-old, high-school junior from Los Angeles, as she equaled a meet record in the women's 50-meter dash. Mike Tully also delivered his second 100-foot pole vault within 24 hours by clearing 18 feet 1 1/2 inches, and Todd Seely recorded an indoor best in the 1,500-meter walk (5:48.3).

Belger's victory was one of the more impressive in his career, over a seasoned internationalist. And the junior won it with smart racing tactics.

There was more fatigue than joy for Walker.

"It was a hard race," he said afterward. "O'Shaughnessy was forcing me all the time. For the first time indoors, I felt good in the middle stages of the race. That's the important part."

Walker said his two mid-race challenges were designed more to worry his rival than outrun him.

"I've only done three track workouts since last October," Walker said. "Since a week ago Friday, I've only done five miles of training. I know it's going to take me four or five days to recover from this race."

The crossbar quivered for at least 15 seconds after Tully cleared 18-1 1/2 on his first attempt. With his second 10-foot effort in two nights, Tully again chased an amateur best at 18-4. He failed, but after 25 consecutive unsuccessful attempts at 18 feet this season, the back-to-back 19-footers have put the blond junior at the University of California, Los Angeles, in the forefront among vaulters.

Bolden's dominance of the women's 50 stunned much of the crowd. It was her first Garden appearance and followed victories last week in Los Angeles and last Friday night in Toronto.

"I had a very bad start," the 5-foot 8-inch Californian said. "Then I was thinking about everybody in Los Angeles. They were cheering for me."

Wilkins continued to improve with his performance in the shot. He hurled the shot 67 feet 6 inches on his first attempt and finished with 67-8 3/4.

In a Friday night meet at Toronto, Ramon Coghlan of Ireland won the mile in the Toronto Star-Maple Leaf indoor games, beating Rod Dixon of New Zealand by 30 yards.

Coghlan finished in 4 minutes 03.5 seconds, while Dixon clocked 4:08.4. American Paul Cummings finished third, followed by compatriot Marty Liquori. Henry Rono of Kenya was fifth.

Mike Bolt of Kenya captured the 1,000-yard run in 2 minutes 5.5 seconds, ahead of Byron Dye of Jamaica.

Dwight Stones of the United States, the world record-holder in the high jump, won the event with 7 feet 2 inches. Tony Stanyngs of Britain, a student at Western Kentucky University, captured the three-mile event in 13 minutes 11.8 seconds. American Frank Shorter was second in 13:16.4.

American Mike Tully won the pole vault with 18 feet 1 1/2 inch. Jean-Michel Bellot of France was second at 17-9 1/2.

Danny Smith of the Bahamas upset veteran Willie Davenport in the 50-yard hurdles. Smith was clocked at 5.9 seconds.

Steve Riddick, a member of the United States' gold-medal-winning 400-meter relay at Montreal, won the men's 50-yard dash in 5.2 seconds. Fellow-American Donald Merrick was second, also at 5.2, followed by Don Quarrie of Jamaica. Quarrie won the gold medal at Montreal in the 200 meters and a silver in the 100 meters.



John Walker of New Zealand hits the tape to win 1,500 meters at meet in New York...



...in which Harvey Glance hits the tape in 5.7 seconds to win the 50-meter dash.

NHL Islanders Grind Way to Victory

By Parton Keesee

UNIONDALE, N.Y., Feb. 13 (NYT).—The New York Islanders took hula lessons at their booster club dinner-dance Thursday night. It paid off last night with a 2-1 victory over the Philadelphia Flyers.

Minus their grass skirts, the hip-swinging New Yorkers bounced their feet to the Nassau Coliseum ice and moved within four points of their first-place Patrick Division rivals in the National Hockey League. The loss was the Flyers' first in their last 10 games.

Goals by J. P. Parise and Denis Potvin were the Islanders' statistics that counted on paper, but on ice the real stars were the shoblocking, tough-checking Islanders defenders who held the Flyers to a goal by Andre Dupont, as well as surviving 11 minutes of Philadelphia power plays.

"Our defense stopped more shots than I did," said Chico Resch, New York's goaltender, who had 25 save his way. "When they had those five-on-fours and four-on-threes, Lewie (Dave Lewis) and Jean (Jean Potvin) must have stopped five shots each with their bodies."

What Chico was referring to was a five-minute man-advantage situation the Flyers enjoyed at the end of the second period and the start of the third. An overzealous Garry Howatt had been caught butt-ending Don Salek, which brought about the major penalty with 3 minutes 16 seconds left in the middle period.

"That was the real turning point of the game," Resch added. "But it helped having the intermission break up the five minutes. That let us use our super penalty-killers twice as long."

The Islanders had just taken their precarious 2-1 lead when referee Wally Harris, a dove most of the evening, signaled Howatt's major penalty. Denis Potvin had whistled a 50-footer past Bernie Parent, the Flyers' goalie who was looking for his 500th NHL triumph. Thirteen seconds later, the Islanders found themselves playing a man down for five minutes. In the case of a major penalty, even a Flyers' goal would not have made the sides even.

That's when the specialists shined the brightest—Lorne Henning and Eddie Westfall, Denis and Jean Potvin, Lewis and Gerry Hart—but especially Resch, whose quick-as-a-cat moves made up for some blinding Flyer shots. Chico had to survive more than just shots. Near the end of the

game, with the Flyers about to remove Parent for a sixth star, coach Fred Shero of Philadelphia called for a measurement of Resch's stick. If it proved too big, it would have provided the Flyers with a two-man advantage.

"I'm glad they checked my stick," said Chico. "All they've been doing lately is checking goalies' sticks, so I made absolutely sure mine were legal."

Canadiens 3, Bruins 2
At Montreal, Bob Gainey and Jacques Lemire each scored two goals in leading the Canadiens to an 8-3 victory over Boston before a record season crowd of 18,602. The Canadiens extended their unbeaten streak to 11 games but got only their first victory of the season against the Bruins. Boston had three earlier victories.

Montreal took a 3-2 first period lead on goals by Bob Gainey, Yvon Lambert and Steve Shutt, and made it 4-3 through two periods on Gainey's second goal. Montreal finished the rout against Boston goalie Gerry Cheevers with four third-period goals, by Yvon Cournoyer, Doug Risebrough and the two by Lemire.

Penguins 3, Kings 2
At Inglewood, Calif., former King Mike Corrigan deflected in Blair Chapman's shot with 5:31 remaining to give Pittsburgh a 3-2 victory over Los Angeles. The victory snapped the Penguins' three-game losing streak and moved them 10 points ahead of third-place Los Angeles in the Morris Division race for the second spot behind Montreal.

Corrigan, dealt away his 12th goal, after Chapman fired from 35 feet.

Maple Leafs 18, Caps 6
At Toronto, rookie goalie Mike Palmater kicked out 30 shots in earning his third shutout while winger Inge Hammarstrom collected a goal and four assists to propel the Maple Leafs to a 10-0 victory over Washington. The Leafs scored five goals on 11 shots in the first period with Scott, Cleveland, Dave Williams, Jack Valiquette, Jim McKenny and Hammarstrom all beating Washington goalie Bernie Wolfe.

Ron Low replaced Wolfe in the Caps' net in the second period but was beaten by Darryl Sittler and Kurt Walker to make it 7-0. Lanny McDonald scored a pair of goals in the third period, and Sittler added his second, in the third period, to complete the rout.

Black Hawks 4, Rockies 2
At Chicago, Dick Redmond scored three goals and Tony Esposito turned aside 30 of 33 shots to lead the Black Hawks to a 4-2 victory over Colorado. It was the first regular-season hat trick by Redmond and the first three-goal performance by a Black Hawk this year. The tallies gave him 18 for the season to break the Chicago record for a defenseman which he set last year.

Wings 2, Stars 2
At Bloomington, Minn., defenseman Nicklas Lidstrom also shot goal 13 seconds into the third period lifted Detroit to a 2-2 tie with the North Stars.

Stars 3, Flames 1
At St. Louis, Red Berenson's second-period breakthrough goal broke a 1-1 tie and sent the Stars to a 3-1 victory over Atlanta. Atlanta goalie Danny Bouchard came out of his net to stop Berenson, who skated around Bouchard and scored into an empty net at 15:07 to give St. Louis its first victory in five tries against Atlanta this season.

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Massengale Increases Lead
6 Shots With Aid of Eagle

SPRINGFIELD, Calif., Feb. 13 (UPI).—The lead of the San Jose Sharks increased to six goals with a 6-0 victory over the Los Angeles Kings in the fourth round of the Stanley Cup playoffs. The Sharks, who were the defending champions, played well out of the gate, scoring four goals in the first period.

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United Press International.

BREAKS PAR FOR LAUGHING—A pair of amateur golfers, former President Ford and Bob Hope, watch another amateur, Jackie Gleason, pose for the camera during fourth round. Fourth partner was pro Billy Casper.

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